THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 42. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE INTERREGNUM.

France and Her Government.

Still a Republic in Name.

THE NEW RULERS.

Thiers and his Colleagues.

Their Public Services

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Men in Whose Hands the Destiny of France is Placed for the Time.

On Friday, the 17th, the Constitutional Assembly elected M. Thiers "Chief Executive of the French Republic," and yesterday the Ministry of the Provisional Government was announced as follows:—

Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Ernest Picard, Minister of the Interior.
Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction.
Edouard H. Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce.
General Charles Leflo, Minister of War.
Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine.
Jules Dufaure, Minister of Justice.
Louis Joseph Buffet, President of the Council.

Below we give sketches of the men in whose hands the destiny of France is placed for the time.

Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the Provisional Government.

M. Louis Adolphe Thiers, who has been placed at the head of the Provisional Government, was born at Marseilles on April 16, 1797. He was at first intended for the army, but finally turned his attention to the law, and graduated at Aix in 1820. His success at the bar was so meagre that he soon abandoned the profession, and went to Paris, intent upon a literary career. In September, 1821, he arrived at the capital, and soon became a contributor of political articles to the *Constitutionnel*, by which he made his way into a leading and influential position. In January, 1830, he established the *National*, in which he advanced the most extreme views in regard to the policy of Charles X, and during the exciting events of July of that year took a prominent part, proposing the Duke of Orleans for King. Louis Philippe rewarded him with an appointment as Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance, and at the same time he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the city of Aix. He soon made his power felt. In October, 1832, he became Minister of the Interior, from which position he was soon transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works. After considerable vicissitudes he became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs on February 22, 1836, and was thus at the head of the Government. His failure to persuade the King to adopt a liberal home policy, and an energetic foreign policy, led to his resignation on August 25. For nearly four years thereafter he was a leading spirit of the opposition, but again became Premier on March 1, 1840. He again found the King averse to a vigorous policy, and was forced to resign on October 29, to be succeeded by his old rival Guizot. He remained in the opposition until the fall of Louis Philippe, who again called him to office in the last days of his reign, but too late to avert the overthrow of his throne.

He became a member of the Constituent Assembly for Paris, in June, 1848, and voted for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for President of the French Republic. He gradually became disgusted with the policy of the Prince President, however, and on the occasion of the *coup d'etat* was arrested, kept in prison for a week, and after an exile of six months, returned to France to keep out of politics for some years. In 1863, he was elected to the Corps Legislatif from Paris, and remained a member of that body down to the outbreak of the war with Prussia. During this period he was the recognized leader of the Orleanist party, and one of the most influential opponents of the Empire. He vigorously assailed the course of the Government in going to war with Prussia, declaring that the latter power "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States (in 1866), when war would have been legitimate and France would have been sustained." He gave a hearty support to the Government, however, when the war was fairly under way, and on August 27 accepted a position on the Committee of Defense, which he had previously refused. On the downfall of the Empire, in September last, he made a fruitless effort to secure the appointment of a provisional government by the Corps Legislatif, but after his failure devotedly supported the efforts of Favre and his colleagues, although refusing to become a member of the Government of National Defense.

During the long series of disasters to the national cause which ensued, M. Thiers devoted all his time and energies to the cause of peace. On September 12 he started on a visit to the courts of London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, but failed to secure any concerted action in behalf of peace. On October 30 he entered Paris by permission of the German authorities, in the interest of an armistice, and had several conferences in turn with M. Favre, Count Bismarck, and the Prussian King. These negotiations were fruitless by reason of a fatal disagreement on the question of revictualing Paris, and M. Thiers was forced to remain inactive until after the capitulation of Paris. He was then, on February 8, elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from eighteen different departments, his vote in Paris being, however, only 102,000, while Louis Blanc led the poll with 216,000 votes. All France at once turned towards him as the man to be placed at the head of affairs until a regular government could be established. On the 16th his name was proposed in the Assembly for Chief Executive, and on the following day he was elected President of the Provisional Government, with power to nominate a ministry. He was at once called upon by the English, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors, by whom the new Government was formally recognized.

M. Thiers has been as prominent throughout his long career in literature as in politics. In 1823 he published the first two volumes of a "History of the French Revolution," the remaining eight volumes being published eight years later. In 1845 appeared the first volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," which was completed in 1862, the whole historical series embracing twenty volumes. In 1826 he published an able essay on "Law and His Financial System," and at various times gave to the world numerous political pamphlets. He received an extraordinary prize of 20,000 francs from the French Institute for the "Consulate and Empire," was elected a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor (April 27, 1840), and has been the recipient of almost innumerable orders and honors from foreign governments and societies.

M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Favre retains under M. Thiers the position which he held under the Government of National Defense. He was born in Lyons, March 31, 1809, and at the outbreak of the Revolution of July, 1830, was a student of law in Paris. In his profession he has risen to the highest rank, and has made and spent a princely fortune. After the Revolution of 1848, he became Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior, and then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was also elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became an earnest opponent of Louis Napoleon, both before and after his elevation to the Presidency, succeeding to the leadership of the "Mountain" party after the flight of Ledru-Rollin. The *coup d'etat* drove him into retirement, but he entered the Corps Legislatif in 1858, retaining his seat by successive re-elections until the outbreak of the war against Prussia. In October, 1858, he had created a great sensation by his bold defense of Orsini, and in the Legislative Body he remained a vigorous and unflinching opponent of the empire and an uncompromising and unimpeachable republican. He was equally opposed to the attempt at a "constitutional regime" made by Ollivier at the beginning of 1870, and succeeded the latter in the leadership of the rational wing of the Republicans. He fearlessly opposed the declaration of war against Prussia, but after the disasters at Woerth and Forbach supported the Government in all its defensive measures. The fall of Napoleon in September naturally raised him to the head of the Government of Defense as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The part taken by him since then has been too prominent to need detailing at this time. When the fall of Paris was inevitable, he signed the armistice with Bismarck on January 28, and on February 8 was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the departments of Seine-et-Oise and Aisne. On the 13th he notified the Assembly of the resignation of himself and colleagues, to take effect as soon as another government was constituted.

Ernest Picard, Minister of the Interior.

M. Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, who becomes Minister of the Interior under the Provisional Government of M. Thiers, is a distinguished advocate. He was born at Paris on the 24th of December, 1821, and, after studying for the bar, was received as an advocate in 1844, becoming a doctor-in-law in July, 1846. He began practice at the bar of Paris under the patronage of his father-in-law, M. Lionville, *batonnier* or president of the order of advocates. In June, 1858, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif as an "opposition" candidate, and soon took an active part in the deliberations of that body, especially upon financial questions.

In the famous session of 1860 he was one of the opposition members known by the name of "The Five," and attracted general attention by the keenness of the satire which pervaded his speeches. In 1863, and again in 1869, M. Picard was re-elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and during the whole period of his membership of that body was distinguished for his earnest and consistent opposition to the Bonaparte *regime*.

His position as deputy from Paris made him, in September last, a member of the Government of National Defense, in which he acted as Minister of Finance. On February 8 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly from several departments, including the Departments of the Meuse and Seine-et-Oise.

Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, retains under M. Thiers' Provisional Government the position he held under that of the National Defense. He was born at Lorient in 1814. In early life he was engaged in teaching, meeting with extraordinary success and being decorated in 1845. His political life began in 1848, when he was elected a Deputy from the Cotes-du-Nord, and he at once attached himself to the moderate Republican party. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was elected a deputy, as an opposition candidate. He was distinguished as an orator, as an advocate of the liberty of the press, right of public instruction, etc. In 1869 he was elected deputy from the Gironde and the Seine, and chosen to represent the Gironde. He has always been more or less identified with the cause of education, and appears constantly as its most able and eloquent champion. In 1868 he was elected President of the Society of Men of Letters, but resigned four months later. He is the author of several works.

General Leflo, Minister of War.

General Adolphe Emmanuel Charles Leflo, who becomes Minister of War under M. Thiers' Provisional Government, was born in the south of France in 1804, and made his military successes in Algeria. He became a member of the Assembly in 1848, and was sent to St. Petersburg as diplomatic representative of the Republic. After the election of Louis Napoleon as President he supported the President against the Republican party, but took the parliamentary side subsequently; so that when the *coup d'etat* came he was considered a dangerous adversary, and was expelled from France, to which he did not return until 1859. On the formation of the Government of National Defense, in September, 1870, he was appointed Minister of War, the functions of which position he continued to exercise in Paris during the siege, until within a few days of the capitulation.

Jules Armand Dufaure, Minister of Justice.

This Minister was born at Saujon in 1798, and is a lawyer by profession. He engaged in politics in 1834, as a supporter of the Orleans dynasty, and in 1836 was appointed Councillor of State, which position he resigned a few months later and went into opposition. Subsequently he became Minister of Public Works. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, giving his adhesion to the republic, and voted for the banishment of the Orleans family. He opposed all the measures of the socialists, and supported all laws and measures tending to re-establish order. In 1849 he was appointed Minister of the Interior by Louis Napoleon, but soon after resigned. He went into opposition when the designs of the President became known, and retired to private life. When his election to the French Academy was announced to Napoleon the Emperor declared that the choice of the Assembly met his hearty approval, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters. In 1862, during the prosecution of Count de Montalembert, he defended the publisher of the Count's pamphlet, displaying great skill and eloquence. He has held no public office since 1852.

Edouard Hippolyte Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

is in his fifty-second year, having been born in 1819. He is a civil engineer by profession, and was several times Mayor of his town—Lallians. In 1863 he was elected by the Opposition to the Corps Legislatif. He failed of a re-election in 1869. To soothe his misfortune the Emperor offered him the Prefecture of the North in January, 1870, but he was proof against the seduction.

Louis Joseph Buffet, the President of the Council,

was born in the Department of the Vosges in 1818. He became a lawyer, and entered public life after the Revolution of February, 1848, when he was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He voted with the Conservatives, and was an ardent adversary of socialistic projects. He supported the Republican Constitution, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in Louis Napoleon's first Cabinet. M. Buffet resigned this office in 1849, but resumed official life for a short period in 1851. He remained aloof from office until 1864, when he was a successful candidate for the Corps Legislatif. He there supported the Imperial Government, but strenuously demanded liberal concessions. On the accession of M. Ollivier to office he was appointed Minister of Finance, and acquired the reputation of being an able public official.

DER KAISER.

The Emperor William's Daily Life.

A German publication, the *Soldier's Friend*, gives the following account of the Emperor William's daily routine:—

"His Majesty usually rises at 7 o'clock, in summer frequently much earlier, in winter sometimes later. He never sleeps but in his own campaign bed, which is carried to all reviews and military manœuvres which he attends. If there is already a bed in the room where he stays, it is taken out and the campaign bed substituted. The latter consists of an iron frame; it is only a foot high, and has but little furniture. In raw weather the King wears his cloak. Only a small pocket-watch is hung up by the wall near this simple couch, this being a favorite *souvenir* with which the King was presented in 1814, on accompanying his royal father in a journey to Neufchatel and through Switzerland. At a previously fixed, or otherwise at the ordinary, time, if the King has not already rung, two attendants enter the room. On days when there is to be a battle this occurs at a very early hour, as at Sadowa, where he was awoke at 4 A. M., and at Gravelotte, where he was awoke at 3, for the King likes to be present at the marching out of the troops. If this is not necessary, despatches, etc., are laid on the table where the King drinks coffee, so that they come immediately into his hands. The King, as soon as he rises, dresses from head to foot, and remains dressed the whole day, merely unbuttoning his overcoat if he is alone in his room or receives only persons on his suite. When other persons are received he always appears with buttoned overcoat, as also when he steps up to a window to watch troops marching by, or if he knows that military persons can see him. On returning from journeys and reviews, or from a battle, he changes his linen, but entirely dresses again. A dressing-gown, slippers, or any other domestic luxury which almost every independent man allows himself at home the King has never used, even during indisposition or sickness. The King opens all his letters himself, without exception; even during serious illness they must be opened in his presence. He sorts them. On a first perusal he makes signs or marginal comments on them. These signs have a fixed signification, and the officials into whose hands they come know how to deal with them. All letters destined for the Berlin Ministry go back thither; otherwise they are sent to the authorities at headquarters. Everything goes on according to a regular method, and the King has really only one habit—that of working."

HOT BRICKS.

A Sleigh Load of Ladies on Fire.

From the St. Joseph, Mo., Union, Feb. 15.

A most singular accident, and one that should serve as a warning, occurred yesterday afternoon. Three ladies had arranged a sort of leap-year sleigh-ride. A fiery charger and handsome cutter stood at the gate. To insure comfort, one of the ladies had provided two hot bricks, carefully wrapped in cloths, which were first deposited in the body of the sleigh, after which they got in and away they went, laughing and jingling, over the snow.

In a very short time one of the excursionists remarked that she "smelled smoke," but nothing was thought of it. A few minutes later, at the corner of Tenth and Messanie streets, the odor became so strong that the fair riders became alarmed and lifted the lap robe, when the smoke rolled out in dense volumes from the vicinity of their pedal extremities, and almost instantly flames burst forth. One of the ladies leaped from the sleigh, her feet caught in the robes, and she was dragged for some little distance, fortunately without sustaining any material injury. Another, more prudent, grasped the reins, and stopped the horse, when the flames were speedily subdued. The result was, three dresses, three sets of skirts, etc., two fine robes, and a sleigh ride completely spoiled, and three estimable ladies badly scared.

It seems that the cotton and newspapers in which the bricks were wrapped ignited, and of course the fire was directly communicated with all inflammable material adjacent. The ladies returned crest-fallen to their homes, wiser if not happier, and over a cup of Bohea passed resolutions discountenancing hot bricks, and recommending gentlemen as superior comforters.

—Some thief without a conscience has stolen several rare shells from the Cornell University Museum.

—A student in the High School at Springfield, Mass., has been expelled for refusal to conform to the regulations concerning the study of music. He declared that he wouldn't study music, and that he wouldn't leave the school, but when the committee, backed up by a policeman, made their appearance, he picked up his books and left.

SECOND EDITION

SAFETY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Arrival at San Domingo.

The Cause of her Detention.

All Well on Board.

Formal Reception by Baez.

Investigations of the Commission.

The Question of Annexation.

To-day's Cable News.

The New French Assembly.

Speech of M. Thiers.

The Washington Carnival.

SAN DOMINGO.

Safety of the Steamer Tennessee—She Arrives at San Domingo City—All Well on Board.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The steamer North America, arrived off Sandy Hook this morning, reports the safety of the steamer Tennessee at San Domingo. No particulars yet.

Second and Confirmatory Despatch.

QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Feb. 20—7·50 A. M.—The steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas, has just arrived here, and brings news of the safe arrival of the United States steamer Tennessee at San Domingo, with the commissioners.

Arrival of the U. S. Commission at San Domingo from Samana.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 3.—The commission arrived here from Samana Bay yesterday. Every one connected with

The Party is in Excellent Health.

Want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana. The commission found that the inhabitants of that peninsula very

Generally Favor Annexation.

A full investigation made into the ownership of land around the harbor showed that no United States official is involved in any private transaction there whatever. Fabens and associates and O'Sullivan have a perpetual lease at a nominal price of nearly all the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There is no valuable mineral land in that section. The commission landed here this morning and were

Formally Received by Baez.

Mr. Wade explained their character and object. Baez and his Cabinet gave them a

Cordial Welcome.

Baez said peace and a stable government would follow

A Union with the United States.

The people were all anxious for the Union. Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The commanders of the force he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. He had information that an incursion was to be made while the commission was here to influence them, and from his agents had learned the whole movement.

He expressed the hope that the commission would examine all classes, and promised to extend every facility. Five of the party came across the island from Samana to this place. The commission find thus far

No Appearance of Public Disturbances

or dissensions. The season is very healthy. The officers and crews of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantasket, and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well.

The Commission will be Here a Week Longer, and probably visit Azua next week. The stories of trouble there are untrue. The commission intend to

Start for Home in About Four Weeks.

To-night Baez agreed to give a

Safe Conduct to Cabral,

or any of his officers, to come here and meet the commission, and messengers will be despatched at once.

FROM THE WEST.

Murderer Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Patrick Burns, who was some days ago convicted of being accessory to the murder of a man named Oates Meyer, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Primm to be hanged on the 13th of April next.

Arkansas Chief Justice Impeached.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—In the lower house of the Arkansas Legislature yesterday articles of impeachment against Chief Justice McClure were adopted.

Aid for France.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—A meeting of the Missouri Aid Association for the relief of the sufferers in France was held last night, and was largely attended. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions of money, provisions and seed, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Government to place a vessel at their disposal at New Orleans to convey to France the articles collected.

Murder of a Revenue Officer at New Madrid, Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following despatch was received here to-day:—

MARBLE HILL, Mo., Feb. 18.—Hon. A. Pleasanton: Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Deputy Collector Jenkins was brutally murdered at New Madrid. No particulars.

L. MURDOCK,
Collector Second district, Missouri.

FROM EUROPE.

Will the War be Continued?

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The special correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs from Versailles as follows:—

The *Moniteur* says a prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is resolved to continue the war if compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are not given. Germany must insist on guarantees, and especially those procurable by the occupation of Paris.

No food is now allowed to leave Versailles for Paris.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the

German Terms of Peace

have been presented in definitive form, and are an ultimatum.

The same correspondent says a

Prolongation of the Armistice

is accorded in return for the surrender of Belfort.

Searching for Arms in Paris.

The London *Telegraph* has a despatch from Paris, dated the 19th, which says the police are searching turbulent districts for arms and hand grenades, and many have already been seized.

The authorities fear an unpleasant

Demonstration Against the Emperor William and Count Bismarck, if the Germans enter Paris.

German Prefect of St. Denis.

A German named Hause has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

Speech of M. Thiers in the New French Assembly.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19.—In the National Assembly to-day M. Thiers delivered a speech in the capacity of Chief Executive of the French republic. He dwelt upon the distress and suffering which had been caused by the war and the German invasion, and upon the necessity of peace.

"Nevertheless," said M. Thiers, "the terms of peace would be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. The task of the administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit, and reorganize its labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destiny."

The Assembly subsequently adopted a proposal made by the Government to send a commission of fifteen deputies to Paris to act as intermediary between the negotiators and the Assembly. M. Thiers proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations.

Thiers, Picard, and Favre left for Paris this evening.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.—The *Independance Belge* has a Berlin telegram which says

Prussia Still Rejects Intervention and Mediation.

Count Bismarck will soon recognize the French republic. The Bonapartists are agitating for a plebiscite.

The Black Sea Question.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Times'* Berlin special says the London Conference has agreed to open the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war, to authorize the Porte to admit the passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels, Russian and Roumanian alone excepted. Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it.

The Danube and the Sublime Porte.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A despatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says:—The Porte objects to the powers having more than two ships of war in the Danube.

The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Porte

Protests Against the Italian Expedition to Tunis, and expresses a readiness to examine the Italian complaints and enforce redress.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Marriage of the Princess Louise is fixed for the 21st of March. All the

British Members of the High Commission are now on their way to the United States. Sir Stafford Northcote sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the steamship Russia for New York.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities firm. 5-20s of 1862, 91¼; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29. Spirits petroleum, 17½d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11 30 A. M.—California wheat, 11s. 8d. Flour, 27s. 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 20—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 18.—United States bonds closed at 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 7¼@7⅜d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

News of the Tennessee's Safety at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The only intelligence received by the Government concerning the arrival of the Tennessee at St. Domingo is contained in a despatch from the steamer North America, off Quarantine, New York. It is generally credited, although it was only reported at St. Thomas that the Tennessee had arrived at St. Domingo.

The President Received the Despatch just as he was sitting down to breakfast, and you can imagine his joy. Everybody seemed to be pleased.

Temperance Meeting on Washington's Birthday.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The temperance organizations of Washington, at the request of the Congressional Society, propose to observe Wednesday next, or Washington's Birthday, by a meeting in the afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock at Lincoln Hall, at which addresses will be made by Senators Wilson, Willey, and Revels, and Representatives Moore and Maynard, Dr. Rankin, and Mr. Drew and Mrs. Davis, of Rhode Island. In the evening there will be two meetings, commencing at half-past 7, at Lincoln Hall, and in Dr. Sunderland's Church, Four-and-a-half street.

The meeting in Lincoln Hall will be addressed by Senator Patterson, Representatives Shanks and Lawrence, and he Hon. Amasa Walker. The meeting in Dr. Sunderland's church will be addressed by Senators Buckingham and Pomeroy, Representative Hill and Cook, General O. O. Howard, and Doctors Newman and Sunderland.

The Pheta Delta Chi Fraternity.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Pheta Delta Chi Fraternity will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 8th and 9th of March. Hon. John Goforth, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration, and Parker C. Gilbert, editor of the *College Review*, of New York, will read a poem.

Safety of the Tennessee.

The intelligence of the arrival of the Tennessee at San Domingo diffused much joy throughout the city. The news was promptly bulletined and published in an extra *Star*.

The Carnival.

Pennsylvania avenue at an early hour was crowded with citizens and strangers, the latter here by thousands. Many stands erected on the public reservations and in front of the stores were early occupied.

Flags, evergreens, and emblems deck all the houses from Fifteenth street to the Capitol, and on both sides of the avenue are Chinese lanterns for the entire distance, for the general illumination to-night. Never before has there been such a large assemblage here, excepting on Presidential inauguration days. On various parts of the avenue bands of music are playing.

The President and other prominent gentlemen have quarters and a portico at one of the hotels. A stand on the Market House Square is occupied by members of Congress and their families. All is excitement and gayety. Business generally is suspended.

The weather is pleasant, with occasional clouds and sunshine. The performances commenced with trials of horse speed, followed by pleasure riding in carriages. During the afternoon there will be a civic parade, foot and wheelbarrow race.

The Military Academy.

The President to-day signed the West Point Military Academy bill.

Cuba Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Sugar—Small business and prices unchanged. There is little speculative inquiry, owing to the decline at New York. Sales of the week, 18,000 boxes. Exports for the week from Havana and Matanzas, 30,000 boxes and 3500 hhds., of which 12,000 boxes and 3200 hhds. were to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 125,000 boxes and 17,000 hhds. Freights flat; to Southern and Northern ports in the United States 80c. per box of sugar; to Southern ports $3·75@4·50 per hhd. of sugar; to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, $2·75@3·25 per hhd. of molasses. Reports of tobacco crops announce a probable decrease in the yield of one-half in almost all parts of the island. Bacon dull at 16@17c. Butter dull at 28@32c. Flour firm. Hams firmer; American salted, 22c.; sugar-cured, 26c. Lard flat at 19@22½c., in kegs and tins. Lumber—white pine dull at 26@30c.; pitch pine in good demand at 27@28c. Potatoes steady at $4·50. Tallow quiet. Box shooks, $2·65@2·87½. Empty hogsheads in demand at $3·75@4. Yellow wax in demand, and white wax active and in demand.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Stocks strong. Money, 4 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do. 110¾; do. 1865, new, 110¼; do. 1867, 110¾ do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 22; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 47¼.

THE BRAVE ENGINEER.

Recovery of the Body of "Doc." Simmons at New Hamburg—His Unknown Friend.

The N. Y. *Standard* to-day says:—

The submarine diver Lowe arrived at the scene on time early, and in a few moments after had donned his suit in the presence of only about fifty spectators, very few having learned that a further search for bodies was to be made on Sunday. He was down but thirty-four minutes when he returned with

THE BODY OF A STRANGER,

who was on Simmons' engine. He found it imbedded in the *debris* south of where the engine laid and under the tender. As the diver appeared upon the surface of the water with the limpid form in his arms, a cry of horror ran through the crowd and there were exclamations of "that's Doc!" but as the body was brought to full view none recognized it. However, it was tenderly taken charge of at once and the clothing was searched for anything which would lead to identification. There were found on him papers and letters recommending him as a locomotive engineer and a card of membership attaching him to the Engineers' Beotherhood, thus insuring his life under the terms of that brotherhood. On all the letters and papers, and upon the brotherhood card, his name is written as James Humphrey, of Carmansville, Pennsylvania. Thus the anxious question "Who was on the engine with Doc. Simmons?" was solved. The remains were found at 10·25 A. M. Again the diver disappeared below the surface of the water, but was not gone so long the second time when he appeared with

THE LIFELESS FORM OF DOC. SIMMONS, THE HEROIC ENGINEER.

The body was recognized at once by many of the dead engineer's friends, who stood around, and tears flowed from many an eye. The dead man's story of his stern performance of duty, and his heroic attempt to save the lives of his passengers, had already been told in the reversed lever and the open throttle-valve of his engine, but it had not been told how fearlessly he must have met his death. That was seen at a glance as the pallid features of the corpse came to view. Cold, stern, and rigid was the face,

NO DISTORTION, NO APPARENT AGONY.

Silently the grief-stricken friends and comrades bore his remains to dry land. No mutilation, no scars nor gashes. He must have been drowned. Everything about him goes to prove that theory. Unlike the rest of the bodies, his was not saturated with oil, nor was there hardly a smell of oil about him. He, too, was found at the south end of where the engine lay, and under the ruins of the tender. He and his friend, Humphrey, must have went down together, and as the engine toppled over with them, it caught the telegraph wires, which were also carried down, and the bodies of the dead engineers became entangled in them. So the diver found them. Humphrey's body was shockingly mutilated about the waist and abdomen, and it is thought the sharp, thin wires were the cause of it. There was not a bruise nor a burn visible upon poor Doc. Simmons. When the 9 A. M. train from New York came along the bodies were placed in the baggage car and brought to Poughkeepsie. Soon after the news of the finding spread all over the city, and gave general satisfaction. Many were of the opinion they would never be found. Upon their arrival here they were at once taken charge of by undertaker Bulsen and conveyed to his headquarters, where they were carefully washed and laid out, and to-morrow morning will be forwarded, with escort, to their grief-stricken friends in New York and Pennsylvania.

TWENTY-TWO BODIES IN ALL HAVE BEEN FOUND, and no more are expected to be found. After Doc. Simmons was brought up the successful diver made another exploration, but reported no more bodies, and Superintendent Toucey, who was present, is firm in the belief that there are no more.

Captain Temple, of the Tennessee.

A good anecdote is told of the captain of the United States steamer Tennessee. At the attack on Fort Fisher his ship took fire from a shell in the room next to the magazine. One of the little messenger tugboats was plying about the ship, and finally coming alongside, Captain Temple hailed her. "Aye, aye, sir," said the tug captain. "We are on fire," said Temple, "next to our powder magazine, and I thought it might possibly interest you to know that we are likely to blow up in about three minutes unless we get the fire under." The suddenness with which the tug captain rang four bells and the tug plunged away on a bee-line was laughable, in spite of the critical nature of the situation.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FIRST DAYS OF THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The opening scenes of the Assembly at Bordeaux are not sufficiently accented to afford any sure indication of the result which is to follow from their deliberations. There has been some rather violent comment by Republican members on the fact of the doors of the Assembly being guarded by soldiers; one sanguinary patriot from Paris announcing his intention to come in future to the sessions armed. On the other hand, the elections of officers so far have been marked with the greatest prudence and discretion. M. Grevy, the President, was a member of the Third party of 1869, so liberal and so fearless in his opposition to the abuses of personal government that most of our contemporaries classify him erroneously as a Republican. He is the same undaunted liberal that mounted the barricades of 1830, the same unflinching advocate of popular rights that withstood the blandishments and plots of the Elysee in 1851, the same incorruptible tribune that recently twice defeated the Government in his own district, when, after eighteen years of seclusion, he came out again to attack afresh the crumbling fortress of usurpation; but it is too soon to claim him as a Republican. If the will of France, honestly expressed, be in favor of the republic, she will find a true and honorable servant in him. But his early associations and later utterances alike indicate his preference for the constitutional monarchy.

Four Vice-Presidents have also been elected, of the same highly respectable character. The most advanced of these, Louis Joseph Martel, has never been thus far graded as a Republican. He was a member of the Legislative Body during the Government of July, and was one of the earnest partisans of M. Thiers in the debates of that day. He was prominent in the Third party just before the war. Of his colleagues, Vicomte Benoist d'Azy was an old and chivalrous champion of the Bourbons before and after their expulsion in 1830, and, since the shame and disgrace of the *coup d'etat*, has retired entirely from politics until called forth in his vigorous age by the shock of war and revolution to take part in the reconstruction of the country. Ludovic Vitet is also rather a memory of the past than an active politician of to-day; his last term of service in the Legislative Body ended twenty years ago. Maleville, the fourth Vice-President, also ended his public life on the day the liberties of France were strangled by Napoleon and his gang of conspirators. Up to that time he, as well as Vitet, had been distinguished among the friends of M. Thiers and partisans of the limited monarchy.

With such a tendency of the Chambers indicated by its choice of officers, it will be readily seen how premature if not entirely apocryphal was the London despatch published by the morning papers recently announcing that the majority had agreed upon a Provisional Government, of which M. Thiers was to be the head, and the leading members of the present Republican Committee the most prominent members. A proposition has been introduced for conferring upon the veteran statesman full powers of forming a Cabinet, signed by the weighty names of Dufaure, Maleville, and Vitet, who are all old friends and life-long partisans of his. The House of Orleans, among all its most precious possessions, has nothing to be compared with the faithful and disinterested devotion of this great scholar and politician. There must of necessity be something worthy of regard and respect in the Princes of a family which has been able to retain through twenty-three years of exile and misfortune the warmest devotion of such enlightened men as those who have come to the surface in the last great convulsion of France.

MM. Favre and Picard have arrived in Bordeaux to receive the instructions of the Assembly in regard to the German terms of peace. These will probably be given in whatever sense the Prussian Cabinet may direct. All parties seem anxious that the question of peace should be disposed of before that of the definite reconstruction of the country is arranged. All factions will feel easier when the overpowering presence of Bismarck is removed from their borders; and the election of a king would be of ill omen if it were made while France was writhing under the conqueror's heel.

CAUSE OF THE DECADENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

General Grant has now held the Presidential office about two years. The Republican party had never been so strong at any previous period of its existence as when he entered the White House. It had just come out of a protracted contest with Andrew Johnson, whom it had completely prostrated, and out of a sharp and severe struggle with the Democracy, winning a triumph so signal that it seemed to have well nigh accomplished their ruin.

Where stand the two parties to-day? The Republicans have lost nearly all their strongholds in the Southern States, while six of the States in the North and West that voted for Grant have gone over to the Democracy, and with the apparent intention of staying there. In Congress, as well as out of it, we see the party widely divided on cardinal measures, while its eminent leaders seem quite as eager to make war on each other as to combat their common foe. We hear of serious divisions in the Cabinet on questions of great moment, and the country believes that nothing prevents its breaking up except the fear that this would be followed in March by an organization of the new House of Representatives by means of a coalition between the Democratic members and those Republicans who are avowedly hostile to Grant's renomination, or who dissent from some leading measures of the party.

How does it happen that the Republican party is in this perilous position? The reason is obvious. It has been compelled to traverse a critical stage in its career under a leader whose incapacity to guide its course is only equalled by his indifference to the disasters that flow from his blunders. When passing through the transition period between the old slavery controversies and the new issues sure to spring up after their settlement, it was essential to the continued supremacy of the party that a clear head and a strong hand should direct its affairs. At this supreme juncture it was a great misfortune that the party found itself burdened with a President incapable of broad views of public questions, destitute of all experience as a politician, and unwilling to call to his Cabinet those who could supply his own deficiencies. The crisis demanded a statesman of comprehensive vision like Henry Clay, who could strike out a new series of measures suited to the exigency; or a chieftain like Andrew Jackson, who by his personal qualities could win to his side a liberal share of the intellect of the country, and inspire the masses with enthusiasm for his leadership.

But Grant was not merely incompetent to perform such work as this; he had not the slightest disposition for attempting it. His tastes lay quite in other directions. In this crisis of the Republican party, instead of marking out for it a new policy, and aiming to harmonize and consolidate its ranks, he has seemed intent upon indulging petty spites against its independent members, supplying fat offices to the endless retinue of his poor relations, sliding through Congress some slippery job for the gratification of panders to his vanity, accepting valuable presents with one hand while bestowing lucrative places upon the donors with the other; but never for one moment rising to the level of his high position, nor feeling the pressure of its weighty responsibilities.

If looks as if Grant himself had begun to see that he must do something to retrieve his waning hold upon the Republican party, and hence his dash at San Domingo, and his special message to Congress tending to rekindle the smouldering embers of sectional animosity in the Southern States. But all such despairing efforts to restore his lost prestige distract rather than harmonize the Republican party, and cover with a darker cloud its prospects of success in 1872. That Grant as a statesman is a lamentable failure nobody doubts. Whether he will succeed in altogether ruining the party that elevated him to power remains to be determined.

THE REV. DR. VINTON ON ST. DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The letter on St. Domingo of the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, furnishes some very strong testimony in behalf of the annexation of that beautiful and fertile tropical island. In reference to the advantages which we shall secure and give to the island with this desirable acquisition, the learned doctor brings forward an intelligent volunteer witness whose experience of forty-one years in the West Indies qualifies him to speak as by authority on the subject. This witness is the British Governor Walker, of the Bahama Islands, the capital of which is the flourishing little commercial city of Nassau, N. P. Governor Walker earnestly hopes that the United States will secure the island of St. Domingo: first, because the introduction of our civilization and culture will redeem the society of the West Indies; and, secondly, because the soil and productions of the island, surpassing those of any other, not excepting Cuba, would enrich our country beyond any cost that its acquisition would demand. But the evidence upon this point, from Christopher Columbus down to General Grant, is overwhelming, and so we need not enlarge upon it.

Next Dr. Vinton, from the hint of an old sea captain, calls the attention of General Grant to a chart of the West Indies, if he would be convinced of the naval and commercial importance of this splendid island, in view of a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien or Panama. The enthusiasm of our distinguished divine for this annexation carries him so far that he wishes his old friend and schoolmate, Senator Sumner, would give up his opposition to the scheme and see the matter in a different light. We fear, however, that Sumner is past praying for, and we are quite sure that the good work can and will be done without him.

But our learned doctor, in the very outset of his interesting letter, suggests the acquisition of St. Domingo as a *sanitarium*—a winter residence for our invalids; and he says that the universal wish of those at Nassau is "for a resort on American soil in the West Indies for the benefit of invalids"—a wish expressed in a longing for the annexation of St. Domingo. To many of our readers who have learned to associate St. Domingo only with the yellow fever, this wish of American invalids at Nassau may seem somewhat out of the way; but St. Domingo, especially among its beautiful and fertile mountains, which cover a large portion of the island, enjoys a charming and salubrious climate. We have no doubt that within a year or two from its acquisition its winter resorts for our Northern invalids will be occupied by thousands, and that a new lease of life will thus be gained to the most of them.

We have east of the Pacific slope no desirable winter resort on United States soil for the invalid who wishes to escape our dreadful winter winds. They sweep down through Texas and to the Gulf coast in its whole extent, even at times to the southern extremity of the peninsula of Florida. For instance, we have noticed in our telegraph reports a difference of fifteen degrees in the winter between the temperature of Key West (which is in the midst of the string of small islands which extend out into the Gulf Stream from the southern cape of Florida) and the temperature of Havana, a hundred miles only across the water. This difference comes from our cold northern winds, the chill of which is felt even at Key West, but is never felt at Havana, because of the intervening warm atmosphere of a hundred miles in width, rising from the Gulf Stream. St. Domingo, lying several hundred miles still farther south, is, of course, entirely exempt from chilling winds, and January among her mountains is softer and more delicious than June in Virginia, and her July temperature never rises to the maximum of Long Branch. We therefore cordially approve Dr. Vinton's idea of St. Domingo as a *sanitarium* for our invalids who wish to escape to some island of refuge under "the old flag," thank God, free from the chilling and searching winds of our continental winters.

METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY EDITORS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The editor of the metropolitan journal occupies a position which entitles him to lecture "the county (or country) editors" on the way to conduct their business. We have a metropolitan neighbor, to wit, the *Commercial*, who assumes this prerogative with such alacrity and zeal that our own metropolitan duty is greatly lightened. Upon the coming event of the annual meeting of "the county (or country) editors," or, in fact, the Ohio editors, at Akron, next week, the *Commercial* administers a lesson on the way to conduct a county editorial convention and a county paper. Firstly, they must not accept any deadhead entertainments, and must not bend themselves to pleasure, nor think of having a good time, but must stick to business. And their first business should be to declare against their free carrying in the mails within their respective counties.

Thus they must imitate the stern virtues and business devotion of the metropolitan editors, who in their conventions and associated press meetings never accept free rides or excursions, or trips to mammoth caves, nor run foot-races, but rigidly insist on eating and drinking nothing but what each one pays for, and will not allow their minds to be diverted for one moment from business.

Next, they must not imitate the city papers in matter or manner. They must leave national and metropolitan and European affairs to the metropolitan editors, who by virtue of their situation are made competent to discuss them, and must confine themselves to their county news and affairs. For example:—

The more attention a county editor gives to county affairs the better paper of its kind will he make, and if he perseveres the greater will be his reward. The standing objection to country papers is that they are to a great extent imitations of city papers. If a country editor will fill his sheet with the intelligence of his locality, there will be no trouble among his neighbors, getting the neighborhood news in his paper, about a few cents postage per quarter.

Thus the rural mind should be trained to look to the metropolitan journals for light upon national politics. How can the country editor be expected to know State and national politics or other large affairs? On the other hand, the metropolitan editor knows all these things by instinct. True, the news of a rural county does not always afford matter enough to absorb an expansive mind; and besides, every American-born is by his birthright a politician, and has a mind much occupied with national politics; but it is improbable that a county editor can discuss these as wisely as a metropolitan editor; therefore, the county press should eschew national politics and turn their subscribers over to the metropolitan journals for this wisdom.

Perhaps it will occur to the rural mind that the local affairs of a metropolis are much greater than those of a rural county, and that the more natural arrangement would be for the metropolitan journals to occupy themselves with local matters, leaving national affairs to the less locally occupied rural journals. This would unquestionably be a better division of the labor; but unfortunately the county editor, be he never so wise, is incapable of discussing national politics, while the metropolitan editor, be he never so ignorant, can write on these topics without end. Indeed, he not infrequently makes of his ignorance of political history and political principles his highest qualification for a ready political writer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15t3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.
2 9 3w

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
2 1 17t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.
2 13 m 5t

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.
2 2

☞ DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 213½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2.

M. B. KELLY, Treasurer.
2 15 12t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES WESTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 ws4t*

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
1 2tf

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.
1 6 fmw26t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.
6 30 tf

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 5 1 tuths6

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1863, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.
2 14tuths t4 10

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer.
2 14 tuths t 4 10

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY, held on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—

JOHN RICE,
JOSEPH B. MYERS,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
JAMES H. ORNE,
JOHN C. HUNTER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers JOHN RICE was unanimously re-elected President, and J. SERGEANT PRICE Secretary and Treasurer. J. SERGEANT PRICE, Secretary.
1 21 stuth1m

☞ OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES, President Union Pacific Railroad Co.
2 14 t3-8

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23, 1871.

The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.
2 7 26t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JUST RECEIVED,
Davis' Cincinnati Hams.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.

Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.

Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 113 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 rmw1

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 629 CHESNUT Street, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
2 21 1y

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 110 Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Jacoby street, between Race and Cherry streets, No. 110; containing in front on Jacoby street 20 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It has the gas introduced, bath, etc. Terms—Cash. Possession 1st of October next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Well-secured Ground Rent of $150 a Year. On Tuesday, February 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well secured redeemable yearly ground rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate at the S. W. corner of Cedar and Dickinson streets, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Cedar street 14 feet, and extending along Dickinson street 60 feet.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 4 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Controller to Countersign Certain Warrants.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller of the city of Philadelphia be and he is hereby instructed to countersign the warrants for the payment of balance due as per contract price on contract with Henry Phillippi, for the construction of the new Station-house of the Fifth Police District, located on Fifteenth street, below Walnut, notwithstanding any provisions in said contract as to forfeitures or penalties for non-delivery of the premises to the city to the contrary.

HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this eighteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 20 1t

RESOLUTION
Relating to the Location of Storage Reservoir, in Fairmount Park.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the accompanying map, showing the location selected for the large storage reservoir in Fairmount Park, be submitted to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, asking their favorable consideration of the same.

HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 20 1t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 3 tps

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 33 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. 2 8t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London.
IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.
1 6 60tf

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co.) PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St., N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.
2 6 3m

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.

The Spring Term of the present season begins on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.

For further information, address WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu9m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An old man of seventy years, named Elias Hall, fell against a picket fence yesterday, and, his neck becoming fastened between the pickets, he choked to death. The Coroner was summoned to the Fifteenth District Station-house, and a verdict was rendered of strangulation.

—The ceremony of the institution of the Rev. W. H. Graff as rector of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church, took place yesterday morning.

—The Coroner was sent for yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a boy named Francis Isidor Kirk, aged about nine years, residing at No. 317 Newbold street. On Thursday evening last he had a quarrel with another boy of his own age and received a blow in the back with a piece of ice, and it was supposed that this might have had something to do with his death. Dr. E. B. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination and found that death had resulted from congestion of the brain, but found no marks of violence of any kind upon the body.

—The Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Germantown, admits children of all creeds and countries, and they are kept there until of sufficient age to make their own living. There are about sixty children in the Home at the present time. Boys over ten years of age and girls over eleven are not admitted except in special cases, where the child is crippled. The Home is supported by the Lutheran churches of Philadelphia, assisted by contributions from private sources.

—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a gang of about a dozen men attacked the house of the Tivoli Hose Company, on Brown street, below Twenty-third, discharging revolvers at its doors. Lieutenant Sudders, of the Ninth Police district, who was in the station house at the corner of Twenty-third and Brown streets, hearing the shots fired, together with a number of his officers, gave chase to the party, and succeeded in arresting five, the last being caught after a pursuit to Twentieth street and Girard avenue. Fortunately none of the shots took effect.

Domestic Affairs.

—The political difficulties in Arkansas, instead of abating, are increasing.

—The Bergen Tunnel Railway difficulty was amicably settled on Saturday night.

—Grand preparations have been made for the carnival that commences in Washington to-day.

—General J. B. Magruder, a noted officer in the late Rebel service, died yesterday, at Galveston, Texas.

—The Indians of Arizona continue their depredations, and an armed force is about to proceed against them.

—A highwayman stopped a builder, named J. Boyd Henry, near Cincinnati, on Saturday night, and relieved him of $18,000.

—The Oakland Congregational Church, located about five miles south of Chicago, was destroyed by a wind storm on Saturday afternoon.

—The Joint Committee on Finance of the two houses of the Virginia Legislature have determined on a plan for the payment of interest on what is known as the old debt of the State.

—The bodies of Simmons, the engineer of the locomotive, and the stranger who was riding with him at the time of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, were recovered yesterday morning.

—A rumor comes from Tamaqua, Pa., that miners and others interested in the coal business intend to institute proceedings against several carrying companies under the statute for conspiracy.

—Senator Sumner was taken seriously ill on Saturday, and though his condition greatly improved under the care and skill of physicians, many of his friends entertain serious apprehensions as to his complete recovery.

Foreign Affairs.

—The new French Ministry has been officially announced.

—M. Jules Favre, it is said, will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—The small-pox is raging in the north of France, and is especially severe at Lille.

—Coal in large quantities is arriving at Paris, but, as yet, there is no illuminating gas.

—The Spanish elections will be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will assemble on the 3d of April.

—The German Crown Prince Frederick William is known to be opposed to the entry of the German army into Paris.

—The Paris Government intends to stop the pay of the National Guard and their wives, and to provide them with work in its stead.

—Favre has expressed the opinion that the Assembly can be relied on to make the position of Prussia such as to yield much of her demands.

—The Prussian Government has officially refused Earl Granville's last note, urging it to declare its terms of peace and bring the war to a close.

—Napoleon has received a notification not to overstep the privileges again of a prisoner, and to abstain from interference in politics by protest or proclamation.

—The pervading tone of the debate in the British Parliament on Friday night was that England's weak hesitation had lost her the respect of the belligerents and invited an early war for her own existence.

—The North German *Gazette* says that the election of an Orleanist to the Presidency of the republic would imply a speedy renewal of anarchy in France and prevent a reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being the sworn enemies of Germany.

—M. Thiers has been chosen by the National Assembly "Chef du Pouvoir Executif de la Republique Francaise," with power to choose his Council, over which he will preside, and immediately after the vote the English, Austrian, and Italian ambassadors officially visited M. Thiers and recognized the French Government.

—The United States Circuit Court in Boston on petition of the author, Samuel J. Muscraft, of Ohio, has granted an injunction on the representation of the "Drummer Boy, or Battle of Shiloh," except by payment of such a sum as may satisfy the author.

—The latest thing in the boot and shoe line at Boston is a crimped calf boot, the calf-skin tanned with the hair on, and made up with the hair outside, tipped with alligator leather. Ladies' boots of the same style have also been made.

—There are now only 15,000 volumes in the Louisiana State Library. There were once about 60,000. It was formerly located in Baton Rouge, and by the removal to New Orleans many valuable works were either lost or stolen, and those remaining suffered greatly by transportation.

—A band of 500 masked men, on horses, took ten negroes from the Union county, S. C., jail on Sunday night, shot six of them, hanged two, and disposed of the other two in some unknown manner. The negroes were accused of murder and arson, and the pretext for slaughtering them is that they were to be removed to Columbia under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

PARALLELS IN HISTORY.

The following translation of an article from the December number of the German monthly *Daheim* is interesting at the present moment:—

It is both instructive and consoling sometimes to turn our glance backward from the present into the past. It clears our judgment concerning passing events, and enables us to look forward to the future with more hopeful courage.

There are few to whom the depressing thought has not occasionally come, in looking at the terrible sacrifice of life and property caused by the war of 1870, that mankind after all does not make much progress in civilization, and that Christianity seems powerless to stay the evil passions of nations or of individuals.

Statistics, however, show that, notwithstanding the change made by the use of fire-arms, the wars of former years have been more destructive than the present one. It will not be unprofitable to let history speak upon these questions a moment. To compare the Thirty Years' War with that of 1870—the one bringing disgrace and misery to the Fatherland, the other showing the glorious spectacle of a powerful, united Germany! *There* we see Gustavus Adolphus, noble and pious, indeed, but a foreign prince, hastening to the aid of Germany, and laying down his life for the cause of Protestantism. Here we have our own Prince Frederick Charles, a successor of the "natural heir" of that Swedish king—Frederick Charles, who has wiped away the shame of 1552, and recovered the possessions stolen by France. Yet it may be said that while these are indeed national successes, rejoicing the heart of the patriot, they also bring in their train much that is sad to the friends of humanity. Let us continue our comparisons. See Tilly, in the former time of which we speak, making his entry into Magdeburg over the bodies of the dead and wounded of his enemies! Read in Schiller's "Thirty Years' War" of these scenes, and then look at Strasburg and Metz! How mild the fate of these last places when seen in the light of those other days! Look at another scene. See the French general, in his dark blue cloak, approaching the conquerer of Metz to announce to him the arrival of the French Guards, now prisoners of war. The French Cuirassiers follow him, in their red cloaks, while in the background stand the German dragoons, drawn up in line. The whole scene speaks of gentleness and forbearance towards a vanquished foe: he is deprived of nothing but his arms, and the officers are even allowed to carry their swords. And when they are removed to Germany, it will be in the same manner in which our own troops are transported. How absurd would such treatment of prisoners have appeared to Tilly! In his day they were deprived of everything except mere clothing to cover them; common prisoners were bound together, two and two, by the arms, and even the fastenings of their garments were so far removed that the free hand had to be used to hold up their trowsers. The fate of conquered cities was everywhere like that of Magdeburg—indiscriminate slaughter, violation of women, horrible destruction and desolation. Even those cities which opened their gates without opposition to the enemy had no better fate. They were often set on fire, their trees cut down to be used for fuel, their libraries ransacked for treasures—ay, and even sacred things were not spared, for the organs and bells of the churches were frequently destroyed. Compare this with the conduct of our soldiers at St. Cloud, for example, where, at the risk of their lives, they carried some valuable art-treasures to a place of safety. And when Metz fell, provision-trains from Germany stood ready to feed the starving soldiers of the hostile army and the citizens of the place, and scarcely had our troops entered the city before postal, telegraph, and railroad facilities were re-established.

Shall we go on to speak of the care of prisoners of war in Germany—of the nursing of wounded Frenchmen by German surgeons and German women—yes, and with few exceptions, of German prisoners and wounded men in the hands of the French? Are not these things evidences of the progress of mankind and the influences of Christianity?

Much has indeed been done on the other side to remind us of the darkness of the seventeenth century, and we dare not think how it would have been had our enemies conquered, but God has given us the victory, and has shown us that He intends the true advancement of the race through these events.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—What is the origin of this remarkable phenomenon? Terrestrial magnetism is the unknown influence, seen by its effects upon the artificial magnet, causing the inclination and declination of a magnetized bar of steel. We have no recorded observations of magnetic phenomena before 1828, but they have been general since. Instruments called magnometers are used for these observations. The decennial variation of the magnetic elements is very important. Thus, for example, the frequency of magnetic storms, which cause the magnets to oscillate to an fro, often with great rapidity, in different years, gradually increased from a minimum in 1843 to a maximum in 1848, giving a variation of about eleven years altogether. It has been found that the solar spots are also periodical. M. Schwabe, of Dessau, observed these for twenty-four years, and found they had a regular maximum and minimum every five years, and that the years 1843 and 1848 were minimum and maximum years—thus exactly coinciding with the magnetic decennial variation. Mrs. Somerville says the discovery of the magnetism of the atmosphere placed the aurora in the class of electro-magnetic phenomena. It may be described as a "luminous discharge of superabundant magnetism," occurring in the north and south where the air is highly magnetic, and denoting the conclusion of a magnetic storm. Not only do the solar and magnetic disturbances coincide at regular intervals, as before observed, but the auroral displays coincide also with them. There is great difficulty in determining the height of the displays of the aurora. Mrs. Somerville says either it must occasionally be high above the earth, or its coruscations must be very extensive, as the same display is generally visible at places wide asunder. An auroral bow which appeared in the United States June 11, 1852, had such a decided parallax that its lower edge was computed to be 140 miles above the earth, and its upper edge 280. The above-named lady says that though it has frequently been seen in North America and all over the north of Europe at the same time, Sir E. Parry saw a ray dart from it to the ground near him. Admiral Wrangel assigns a very moderate elevation to it. Dr. Haller says Father Boscovich determined the height of an aurora, observed December 16, 1737, to have been 825 miles. Bergmann makes the average height of thirty observations of aurora to be 460 English miles.—*Chambers' Journal*.

THE FRENCH LAND SYSTEM.

"PETITE CULTURE," AND HOW IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE OVERTHROW OF FRANCE.

It has been suggested, with great probability, says a contemporary, that one of the most potent causes of the present collapse of France may be traced to the effects of the system of land proprietorship known as *petite culture*. It will be remembered that when the Constituent Assembly met in 1789 one of its greatest tasks was to deal with the land question. The public domain had settled down into the hands of a few corporations—the Church and King; and of a few individuals—the *noblesse*. The poor man, struggling for subsistence, had to pay the taxes to support the state machinery, while, in its excess of selfishness, the real property of the nation was untaxed. The legislators of the great revolution made short work of this system. They destroyed it utterly—not a vestige of that feudalism having since appeared in France. The division of the land among the children of the household in equal shares was the great blow from which primogeniture never recovered. When the "Reign of Terror" expatriated the nobles the lands reverted to actual settlers, for the sale was little more than nominal, subject to this legal restriction. Every man having his own land to live upon has been tried in France for eighty years, and its effect, if not quite as horrible as the old selfish policy of the great landlords, has been little less disastrous. Opponents of Mr. Mill, who favors this system for Ireland, say that the small proprietor, in his continuous struggle for bread, ceases to be man and sinks into the farmer. All his thoughts are turned on self. He has no time for books; education even appears in his thankless task of clod-breaking of little use to him. Hence the stolid ignorance of the French peasantry. He never looks into the affairs of the nation, his own taxing all his energies, except to vote for any tyrant that promises to keep him in peace. There is another consequence of this system; it cannot develop leaders. To produce a leader of men, the enlarged views which can only result from the management of great affairs are necessary. These are wholly emasculated by *petite culture*. That such views as these run counter to our democratic prejudices is certain, but the question is, can we afford to slight facts?

WHY A FREE PASS WAS GIVEN.—Quite recently a minister of the gospel, residing in Burnham, Maine, proposing to hold semi-monthly services in the neighboring town of Brooks, applied to the proper officials for a pass over the newly-constructed Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. To this application, the Boston *Journal* says, the President of the road made response that, while the company was disposed to lend all possible aid towards the advancement of the Gospel, it especially recognized the need of regenerating influences in the field of proposed labor at Brooks, inasmuch as that town had repudiated its subscription to the road. He therefore enclosed the pass, trusting the prayers and exhortations of the gentleman might be efficacious to that end.

—The London *News* is hardly consoled for the death of M. Dumas by the fact that he left behind him the unpublished MSS. of twenty-three novels and fourteen plays. The *News* supposes these will be disposed of to English adapters, after which it expects to see the most extraordinary productions invade the realms of English fiction and drama.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·50 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs, Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26t Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and RAILS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm15t Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

2 10 t mar 1] JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.

ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quyrtermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 1M 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.;
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Pagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2066 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4t Chief C. S. Department of East.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20,23 Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 20,
ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
in Watts Phillips' sensational drama of
THE DEAD HEART.
Robert Landry..........Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
WEDNESDAY,
GRAND MATINEE,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
EDWIN ADAMS AS ROBERT LANDRY.
Doors open at 1¾; commences at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
STUART ROBSON FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 20,
Burand's Famous Extravaganza,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Captain Coriolanus Crosstree..STUART ROBSON
WITH MANY SONGS,
previous to which
A KISS IN THE DARK.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
MONDAY NEXT—LOTTA.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT.......Lessee and Manager
THIS EVENING,
HAMLET.
C. R. THORNE'S BENEFIT ON THURSDAY.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY,
Admission, 25c., 50c., and $1.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
THE WONDERFUL
TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION
have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.
Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 14 3t*

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths§p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
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Clarence H. Clark, Stephen A. Caldwell,
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Charles Macalester, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark, J. Gillingham Fell.
Henry Pratt McKean. 5 13 fmw§

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT
AND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

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SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE COMMISSION SCHEME.

THE originators of the scheme to revolutionize the government of Philadelphia by placing several of its most important departments under the absolute control of commissions, cherish such lively hopes of acquiring power and plunder that they are evidently determined to make desperate efforts to insure its indorsement by the Legislature. No pains will be spared to allay the fears of the public by holding out a delusive promise that good men only will be placed on the commissions, nor to secure the support of Representatives and Senators of both parties by promises that their friends shall be taken care of by the commissioners. To scheming modern partisans there is no such fat goose for plucking as a great city, and no plan for plucking cities, for heaping upon their tax-payers enormous burdens, and for extracting the very life-blood from honest and laborious men, can equal in cunning and practical success the commission system. Where the people are left free to act, either by their votes for Councilmen or for different officers, they can interpose obstacles to any extravagant or ill-judged scheme at every stage of its progress; but after their hands are tied by commissions, all protests and remonstrances are vain, and they are unconsciously plunged into expenditures amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars, a large percentage of which finds its way into the pockets of scheming partisans, or serves to create a corruption fund out of which bands of loafers, repeaters, shoulder-hitters, blackguards, blacklegs, thieves, and bummers are paid to carry delegate or general elections, and to bring ruin and reproach upon republican government. The condition of the commission-ridden city of New York proves that we have not overdrawn this picture. She has gone on from bad to worse until fraud and corruption taint her whole municipal government, and until a degree of rottenness pervades every department, from turret to foundation stone, which has never been equalled since Sodom was destroyed for her iniquities. What a Highway Department might become, in the hands of a corrupt commission, it is impossible to predict, but in New York it has been used as an engine for extorting millions of dollars from tax-payers, for which not a tithe of honest or useful service was ever rendered—the plundered money being divided between the big thieves who run the machine and the gangs of roughs and loafers who keep them in power. What a Water Commission might be made in the hands of sleek but unscrupulous men is indicated by the crazy projects that have been suggested from time to time for bringing water to the city from extremely distant points. They would involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars, and the long-continued employment of thousands of work men; and if the disbursement of such large sums and the employment of such large bodies of men are vested in a little knot of favorites of the Legislature, who can doubt that such power would be fearfully abused? As to a Tax Commission, they have one now in New York, and the press of that city teems with complaints of its gross injustice in fixing valuations upon the property of different citizens, its favorites being assessed for sums far below the proper amount, and all the rich men of the city having a rod held over them by the perpetual threat that if they dare to lift a finger against the robbers of the ring they must pay a penalty in an increase of their tax-bills.

As the Legislative scheme pending at Harrisburg would combine control over the Water, Highway, and Tax Departments, and probably other branches of the city government, in a batch of commissions created simultaneously, which would probably act in harmony—their aggregated power would well-nigh insure absolute control of the entire city. Even the protection furnished by Councils would be nearly if not entirely destroyed—for the commissions would exert an influence powerful enough to nominate and elect Councilmen devoted to their interests—and the people would be so nearly powerless—all their municipal elections would be such miserable and unmeaning farces—that there would be little hope for relief by any process short of a revolution, and an uprising that would purge the community forever of the whole race of would-be local tyrants.

STAFF RANK IN THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

DURING the controversy that has been carried on with regard to the claims of the staff officers of the navy to positive rank, much has been said about the difference that exists between the positions of the staff of the navy and that of the army. The following extracts from the "Act to increase and fix the military establishment of the United States," approved July 26, 1866, will show how the law stands in the matter of staff rank in the army:—

"Section 17. And be it further enacted, That the medical department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; one chief medical purveyor and five assistant medical purveyors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry: sixty surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenants of cavalry, for the first three years service, and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after three years.

"Section 18. And be it further enacted, That the pay department of the army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymasters-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; two deputy paymasters-general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels of cavalry; and sixty paymasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

"Section 19. And be it further enacted, That the corps of engineers shall consist of one chief of engineers, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigadier-general; six colonels, twelve lieutenant-colonels, twenty-four majors, thirty captains, and twenty-six first and ten second lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the engineer corps."

General Sherman, when appealed to by Admiral Porter for his opinion concerning staff rank, said emphatically that the above mentioned arrangement worked well in the army. If it works well in the army it will also work well in the navy, for the naval staff officers ask nothing more nor less than the same rights and privileges that are enjoyed by their army brethren. The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, of New Hampshire, which was passed some weeks ago in the House of Representatives by a large majority, places the staff officers of the navy upon precisely the same footing as those of the army, and if it becomes a law it will put an end to a disgraceful squabble and make it worth while for educated gentlemen to enter our naval service as surgeons, engineers, and paymasters.

The Senate Naval Committee, however, at the promptings of a clique of arrogant line officers of which Admiral Porter is representative, have altered this bill so that if it passes in its present shape the staff officers of the navy will be practically in the same position as they are now, and will be at the mercy of their brethren of the line. It is obvious that the dissensions which now disturb the harmony of the navy and which greatly impair its efficiency cannot be remedied in this manner. The passage of the bill as reported by the Senate Naval Committee will have the effect of driving a large number of the staff officers from the service in disgust, of preventing educated gentlemen from entering any of the staff corps, and of indefinitely prolonging a contest that should have been closed definitively long ago. The staff officers of the navy would stultify themselves if they accepted this Senate bill as satisfactory, and it is the duty of the Senate not only to consider public sentiment in this matter, as expressed by nearly every journal from one end of the land to the other, but to do impartial justice to a deserving class of officers who are essential to the efficiency of the navy, and to put an end to a system that has brought anything but credit upon the navy.

THE announcement of the safety of the United States steamer Tennessee and her arrival at San Domingo city will be received with feelings of congratulation throughout the country, especially as the anxiety hitherto excited with regard to her had begun to deepen into positive alarm. There do not appear to have been any real reasons for the excitement that has been created concerning the Tennessee, and the explanations given by the authorities at Washington as to the why and wherefore of the non-report of her safe arrival at her destination have been satisfactory. No measures were taken to have a report of her safety sent to the nearest telegraph station, and as the communication with San Domingo is infrequent and irregular, in the natural course of events news of her would be slow in coming. As it was, the intelligence of her safety was brought by a vessel which only touched at San Domingo incidentally, and it may be some days yet ere we hear anything of her through a regular channel of information. We are sincerely glad that all apprehensions with the regard to the Tennessee and the passengers on board of her have been removed, and we are especially glad that a new man-of-war, which has been constructed at an immense expense to the country, has not proved herself to be unseaworthy under circumstances which would tend to increase the prejudices that already exist against the management of our naval affairs.

THERE is great reason to fear that the income tax will not be repealed at the present session of Congress unless a great pressure is brought to bear upon our Senators and Representatives. There is a majority in favor of the unconditional repeal of this tax in both branches of Congress, and the whole affair would have been settled weeks ago if the House and Senate had not got into a squabble over their respective rights and privileges. Now the near approach of the end of the session and the accumulation of work will stand in the way of bringing the bill repealing the tax to a vote. In this position of affairs, would it not be well for some of our leading capitalists and others to address to our representatives in Congress, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a brief statement of the most important reasons why the income tax should be done away with without further delay? Such an address would not fail to receive the respectful attention of Congress, and it would be an important aid to those who are endeavoring to have the tax abolished.

OBITUARY.

General John B. Magruder.

The ex-Confederate General John Bankhead Magruder died at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday. Born in Virginia, in 1810, he entered the Military Academy in 1826, and was brevetted a second lieutenant in the 7th Infantry in July, 1830. He was soon after transferred to the 1st Artillery; in December, 1835, was made assistant commissary of subsistence, first lieutenant in March, 1836, and a captain in June, 1846. He participated in the Mexican war, and was distinguished for his gallant conduct. In July, 1848, he was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo. He afterward commanded a light artillery battery in Pillow's division, and was brevetted a lieutenant-colonel for his conduct at the battle of Chapultepec, in which he was wounded.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, he was on duty at Washington, where there was for a time every confidence in his loyalty. He soon left his post, according to his own account, after duly notifying President Lincoln; it being asserted by others, however, that his departure was unannounced, and made after a solemn assurance that he would remain at his post and be faithful to the flag under which he had fought so long. He proceeded to Richmond, where he was at once made a major-general, and appointed to the command of the peninsula of Virginia. His campaign was unsuccessful, and he was sent South, remaining in command of Texas for several years, but without winning any considerable repute as a soldier. Since the war he has been in reduced circumstances, and has devoted some time to lecturing and acting as an insurance agent.

Commodore Peter Turner.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Commodore Peter Turner, United States Navy, died at the Naval Asylum in this city. He was born in Rhode Island, and obtained his first appointment in the navy March 4, 1823. He was a classmate of Admirals Davis and Thatcher and of Commodores Smith, Livingston, Swift, Watson, Totten, and Glisson. He saw his first service on board the sloop Cyane in 1827, while it was on the Brazil station. He became passed midshipman March 23, 1829, and lieutenant June 21, 1833. He was on the receiving ship Ohio at Boston in 1833 and 1834, and in 1837 was on the schooner Boxer in the Pacific. He was transferred to the frigate Constitution, then in the same waters, in 1840. In 1845 and 1846 he was with the frigate Raritan, off Brazil, and was afterwards on special duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard until 1850. He finished his last cruise in 1852, when he was in command of the store ship Southampton. He became commander July 16, 1862. In 1863 he was ordered to the Naval Asylum as captain, where he remained until 1868. He then waited orders for one year, when he was again put in charge at the Asylum, where he remained until his death.

NOTICES.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.
OAK HALL CLOTHING.
OAK HALL CLOTHING.
EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
BECAUSE IT IS STYLISH.
BECAUSE IT IS WELL-MADE.
BECAUSE IT IS DURABLE.
BECAUSE IT IS CHEAP.
GREAT BARGAINS NOW AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

CHESTNUT STREET SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESTNUT.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY,
ALL DAY AND EVENING.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
First appearance in Philadelphia of
CALLIE CURTIS,
Of Chicago, Champion Skater of America, and holder of the Diamond Medal, and
FRANK SWIFT,
Of New York, ex-Champion of America, on MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT, Feb. 20, 21, and 22, in their 500 different moxements. LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND in attendance. Admission as usual. No postponement on account of changes in the weather.
1t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
7 30 mwf[4p] No. 924 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

MACHINERY.
SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples,
2 20tf GEO. C. BOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

COAL.
SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

AMERICUS, THE WONDERFUL CHILD Violinist, will appear in the Star Concerts, at CONCERT HALL, commencing next MONDAY, February 27. Admission, 50 cents; Secured Seats, 75 cents. Sale commences Thursday next. 2 20tf

SEWING MACHINES.
THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
OFF! OFF WITH IT!
Off at any Price!
For very soon we must make room for our splendid Spring Stock!
Great Brown Hall.
While there is yet a chance for
Winter Bargains,
Come and get them!
Now is your opportunity!
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND TO SUBMIT FOR THE SELECTION OF THEIR
CUSTOMERS
A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN FABRICS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEE WESTERN WORLD.

WESTERN	Another	WORLD
WESTERN	Great Story	WORLD
WESTERN	in	WORLD
WESTERN	this week's	WORLD
WESTERN	WESTERN	WORLD
WESTERN	WORLD.	WORLD
WESTERN	"After	WORLD
WESTERN	the	WORLD
WESTERN	Wedding,"	WORLD
WESTERN	by	WORLD
WESTERN	Theodore Arnold.	WORLD
WESTERN	Is the best	WORLD
WESTERN	Serial Story	WORLD
WESTERN	ever issued.	WORLD
WESTERN	See the	WORLD
WESTERN	WESTERN	WORLD
WESTERN	WORLD,	WORLD
WESTERN	dated March 4.	WORLD
WESTERN	Now for sale	WORLD
WESTERN	by all	WORLD
WESTERN	Newsdealers	WORLD
WESTERN	at	WORLD
WESTERN	—	WORLD
WESTERN	Six Cents.	WORLD

MEN OF MARK.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL Journal for March contains Noah Webster, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the late General Prim, the new King of Spain, with portraits, characters and biographies. Also, Japan—Its Present Condition; Punishing Criminals; The Servant Question; Choice of Pursuits, or, What Can I Do Best? The Food Supply of Europe and America; Brain Waves—A New Theory. 30 cents, or $3 a year; six months on trial, $1·50. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, or JOHN L. CAPEN, No. 26 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 2 20 2t*

CARRIAGES.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc. SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 1 1rp

MARBLE WORKS.
H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
Plain Linen Coverings, different Shades.
Striped Linen Jacquard Coverings.
New Striped Cotton Twills.
French Cretonnes, Chintzes, Etc.
Furniture Covers made to order in very superior style, at short notice.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
THE NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
[(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 3mrp*
Salesroom of the American Watch.

Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
608 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER & CO.,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
ARE SELLING AT COST, PREVIOUS TO REMOVING TO NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
FINE WATCHES,
OPERA AND LEONTINE CHAINS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
JEWELRY,
2 8 wsmrp 6t] FANCY SILVERWARE, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

DRY GOODS.
EYRE AND LANDELL,
ARCH STREET.
1871 EARLY SPRING. 1871
NEW SILKS.
NEW SHAWLS.
NEW PIQUETS.
NEW CHINTZES.
1 27 mwsmrp

MALT LIQUORS.
PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.
Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1749.
We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for
Bottled Ale and Porter
From the above celebrated Breweries.
POWELL & WEST,
No. 28 South FRONT Street,
Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.
An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from Liverpool. 2 9 mwsim4p

FINANCIAL.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS.
Drexel, Harjes & Co. having remained in Paris during the siege, communication being reopened, we are prepared at once to draw on them in amounts to suit, either sight or sixty days, payable in gold.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 15 6t PHILADELPHIA.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PIANOS.
Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p
ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
5 4f WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

LOST.

LOST.—NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY for the renewal of the following lost certificates of stock in said company, viz.:—
Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and
Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350, each for 100 shares.
All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 20, 1866.
2 13m4t* WILLIAM P. JOHNSON.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

ADVICES FROM THE DOMINION.

The Cession of British America.

Crime in the West.

The Memphis Boy Murderers.

Assassination of a U. S. Marshal.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Appropriation Bills.

The McGarrahan Claim

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Illness, Death, and Funeral of Magruder.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 20.—Magruder had been unwell for a week previously, but his illness was not considered dangerous till within two days of his decease. About 8 o'clock on Friday night he became delirious, and his mutterings were unintelligible. He lay with the hand of death upon him until 3 o'clock in the morning. At that hour a gentleman from New York, who was stopping at the hotel, walking past Magruder's room, heard a noise within, and entering the apartment he found Magruder in a sort of convulsion. A servant was immediately despatched for a physician, but before his return the proprietor ascended to the chamber and found him breathing heavily and in an unconscious condition. Telling a boy to remain, but not disturb the patient, he descended the stairs, and on returning found Magruder without pulse. He listened for breathing, but there was none; he placed a hand on the heart, and it was still forever.

He was laid out in a plain black suit, and the body having been laid in a coffin was followed by a string of carriages to the Episcopal Church, where the usual death services were read by a minister. The pall-bearers were Major B. A. Botts, Captain E. P. Turner, Dr. Louis A. Bryan, Colonel S. Longcope, Colonel Langlie H. Cushing, E. W. Burke, Colonel Shannon, John Shearn, and Robert Brewster.

The distinguished dead was then escorted to the Episcopal Cemetery. The last conversation the General is known to have had was on Friday, the day previous to his death. To an employe of the hotel, after sending a message to distant relatives resident in the city, the General said, probably in reply to a question, "I don't think I am long for this world." There was no display about his funeral obsequies.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Cession of British North American.

TORONTO, Feb. 20.—The *Leader*, commenting on Mr. Howard's resolution offered in the United States Senate, recommending the High Commission to provide for the cession of British North America, says:—The proposition is conceived in an offensive spirit, and is, of course, quite inadmissible.

We can assure our American neighbors, if they desire closer relationship with the Dominion than at present existing, they are taking the very best means in their power of preventing its accomplishment, because insolent propositions of this kind only provoke a bitter spirit of hostility in this country toward the United States.

The *Globe*, speaking of the statement of a Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, that President Grant approves the proposition, ridicules it, and says the Americans have apparently an immense appetite for such imaginative reports, or else such a keen sense of the absurd that they merely laugh at the huge inventions of some newspapers.

FROM THE WEST.

The Murder of United States Marshal Jenkins.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Ellis L. Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri and Deputy Collector for the Second Revenue District, was shot and killed on Wednesday night while standing in the sitting-room of the hotel in New Madrid. The fatal shot was fired through the window of the sitting-room.

Jenkins had had during the day angry words with a son of the Sheriff of New Madrid county, and it is said pistols were drawn, but it is not known whether this man committed the deed.

No arrests had been made at the last accounts.

A Verdict.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—The Criminal Court was crowded this morning to hear the verdict in the case of Graves and Boston, charged with hanging a boy named Schofield, in this county, in July last. The prisoners had borne up well throughout the tedious trial, but since the case was given to the jury on Saturday they had evidently suffered much. When the clerk read, "We, the jury, find the prisoners guilty of murder in the first degree, but recommend them to the clemency of the Court," they were much affected.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Camden Ferry Charters.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—An important bill to alter and amend the charters of the Camden Ferry Company, reducing its present rates of fare, is expected to be called from the Corporation Committee to-morrow by Hon. Charles Wilson.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales at 15¼c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales, 8000 barrels. Wheat quiet but firm and no sales. Corn steady; sales, 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 84c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·50@22·62; old mess, $21·50. Lard quiet; steam, 12¾@13¾; kettle, 13¾@13¾c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 14½@15c.; low middling, 14¼@14½c. Flour fairly active. Wheat very firm; common, $1·40@1·55; others unchanged. Corn—white Southern firmer at 83@85c.; yellow Southern very dull at 80c. Oats in fair demand at 58@59c. Rye quiet at 96c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 93c.

THE LATEST RAILROAD DISASTER.

Perilous Adventure of a Passenger.

The Troy papers have full accounts of the railroad disaster near that city on Thursday night, from which it seems that several persons were injured.

The following is the statement of Mr. Alfred Hilliard, of York, Pa., one of the injured passengers:—

"I was on the Wagner palace car at the time of the accident, and was sitting in chair No. 7. I had two friends, George W. Ballou, of Westfield, Mass., and Dr. Ness, of York, Pa., in the palace car. The first thing I remember of the accident was learning that the rear car was off the track, and the next thing I felt a heavy jar. I understood that the rear car fell against a projection of rocks, which saved it from falling over. I was in the coach next to the baggage car, the second car from the locomotive; there were ten persons in the car with me; soon after I heard the jar our car went over and fell down an embankment which is about twenty feet high; there was a general tumbling of the passengers, but none were hurt other than a few receiving slight scratches; when the car stopped rolling it laid on its side, and the passengers had to climb out of the window overhead; we all got out safely, when I saw a woman inside trying to get out; I helped her, supposing that she was badly hurt, but such was not the case, she was merely frightened; my friends and myself stayed around the scene quite a while, thinking ourselves lucky that none had been injured, when it suddenly struck me that I could with safety enter the car again and get my baggage, and also that of my friend. I, in company with two other gentlemen, strangers to me, reentered the car for this purpose; I procured a lantern (as it was dark inside the car), and I entered ahead of the others (we climbed on top of the car and gained access by lowering ourselves to the inside from above); when we entered a strong smell of gas prevailed, and a slight fire that was burning among some wood that had fallen out of the stove caused the gas to explode. (The gas had leaked out of a retort of gasoline, and used for the purpose of lighting the chandelier in the car.) The flames ran up my arms and scorched my neck, and for awhile I thought I would surely suffocate, but I had presence of mind enough to push my head through a pane of glass, and by this means catch a breath of fresh air, besides getting safely out. I don't know what became of the two other gentlemen who entered the cars with me, but I am under the impression that one of them was suffocated."

THE NEPTUNE CRUELTIES.

The Frost-bitten Sailors—Examination Before the United States Court.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Saturday says:—

The case in which Captain Peabody and Mayo and Shields, the first and second mates of the Neptune, are charged with cruelly treating some of the crew, came up for examination before Commissioner Shields to-day.

Edward Reese, one of the colored sailors, testified that no cruelties were practised during the first twenty days of the voyage. He then had trouble with the captain and second mate. He told the second mate he could not haul the topsail halyards because his hands were sore, and the second mate struck and cursed him. The second mate struck him several times on the face and hands, knocked him down and kicked him. Shortly afterwards the second mate took him into his room and punished him. He told the captain about the second mate striking him, and showed the captain his hand, which the captain poulticed, and then struck him twice, knocking him down. After this his hand became very bad, and the little finger dropped off, and the captain poulticed it again, and then called him a Frenchman derisively, and struck and kicked him. Shortly after this the second mate came down to his bunk and told him to turn out and go to the wheel; he told the second mate he couldn't work, and the second mate struck him in the face with his fist several times; the second mate was in the habit of striking him whenever he met him on the deck; one time, when he so met him, he called him a Frenchman, and said he had a revolver in his room with which he thought he would shoot him, as he didn't like Frenchmen; one day the second mate sent him on the poop-deck, striking him twice, and saying that his hands were not frozen enough, and he would send him up to get his head frozen. The second mate came to the kitchen one day and struck him on his worst frozen hand, injuring it so as to cause him such agony that he could not sleep at nights, and causing it to bleed freely. He had seen William Oliver, another sailor, struck by the second mate. The second mate was more cruel than the other officers.

NEW ORLEANS POLICEMEN.

A Man's Throat Cut from Ear to Ear by a Policeman.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 14th instant says:—

We have several times been called on to notice occurrences where citizens have been unmercifully clubbed by police officers, and this thing has become quite a common affair. But last night an attack was made on a man, as is alleged, by a police officer, which is at once terrible and original.

Officer McClanahan, while walking his beat on Girod street last night, about half-past 8 o'clock, found a man named Peter Donnelly with his throat cut, bleeding very freely. He immediately brought the wounded man to the Lafayette Street Station, when he stated that Officer J. Casey, First precinct, without cause, drew a knife and cut his throat almost from ear to ear. The wounded man was brought to the Charity Hospital, where the physicians in attendance considered his wound very dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. Officer Casey escaped.

The same officer is now under charge of assault and battery and false imprisonment before the First District Court. The statement of Donnelly that the assault was made without any provocation given, gained much belief at the station, from the fact that if there was any reason given for the attack Officer Casey would have immediately surrendered himself at the station.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will commence an engagement this evening by appearing as "Robert Landry" in Watts Phillips' drama of *The Dead Heart*. This is a semi-melodramatic drama of much more than usual interest, and is well worth seeing for its own sake as well as for Mr. Adams' artistic representation of the leading *role*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Stuart Robson will commence an engagement this evening, when he will appear as "Captain Crosstree," in the extravaganza of *Black-Eyed Susan; or, The Little Bill that was Taken Up*.

AT THE CHESNUT the spectacular drama of *The Old Man of the Mountain* has been withdrawn, and the present week will be devoted to performances of a somewhat higher grade. This evening *Hamlet* will be represented, with Mr. Davenport in the title *role;* to-morrow evening Mr. Davenport will appear as "Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's play of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts;* on Wednesday, *Black-Eyed Susan, The Dead Shot*, and *Blanche of Brandywine* will represented; on Thursday Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., will have a benefit, when he will present *The Marble Heart* and *The Day After the Wedding;* for Friday, *The Merchant of Venice* and *Blanche of Brandywine* are announced, and on Saturday, *Wild Oats* and *The Robbers* will be given for the benefit of Mr. Albert Roberts, the doorkeeper, and Mr. Philip A. Voorhees, the special officer.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Harry Jackson will commence an engagement this evening, when he will appear as "Bokes, the Jew," in *The Creole; or, Love's Fetters*. Mr. Jackson will also appear in a character act entitled *The Heads of the People*, in which he will give imitations of celebrated public characters.

AT THE AMERICAN Cool Burgess, the Leopolds, J. H. Milburn, Andy Hughes, and a number of other talented performers will appear this evening in a variety entertainment.

THE TWO-HEADED GIRL and other interesting living curiosities will be on exhibition at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening. The two-headed girl is really a more wonderful natural curiosity than the famous Siamese twins, and medical men, as well as citizens of all classes, have been astonished at the strange phenomenon which she presents.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition at No. 1003 Chesnut street, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Two-Headed Girl.

A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

There is on exhibition in this city a "two-headed girl," born in the State of North Carolina, and now eighteen years of age, which is such a wonder to the medical faculty as a dual life, that we deem it worthy of notice.

At a special clinic recently held at the Jefferson Medical College, the girl known as "Chrissie Millie" was submitted to a scientific anatomical examination.

Assembled at the clinic we found Professors Pancoast, Ormsby, Rand, Gross, and a host of others well known to surgical fame.

The girl was introduced by Dr. William H. Pancoast, the efficient demonstrator of anatomy at the college, and a general feeling of astonishment was felt when there was exhibited to the professional talent assembled a well-educated, intelligent, quick-witted, pleasing girl, with nothing about her that was repulsive or calculated to offend the most fastidious, but which at once stamped her as a wonder. After the lecture a series of experiments were made, under the direction of Professor Pancoast and others, which showed that while above the junction the sense of feeling was separate and distinct in each, below the union it was in common. Conversations were carried on between the two heads and conversations with two different persons at one and the same time. Dances were beautifully and gracefully executed, and the song, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," was given in admirable style.

The examination was one that, in the words of Professor Pancoast, "fixed her as one of the wonders of the age."

The universal opinion expressed by the faculty was that the case was a rare one, and that its equal might never again be seen in the history of the world.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Feb. 20, 1871.

The week opens with a moderate activity both in business and finance, and the money market exhibits an easy feeling. Rates, owing to the liberal supply of currency in the market, continue very easy and in favor of borrowers. 5@6 per cent. is still the range on call loans with acceptable collaterals, and 6½@7½ per cent. for good paper. At the banks 6 per cent. is nominally the rate, and regular customers are liberally supplied at this figure.

Gold opened strong at 111¼, with a good demand from some branches of business, but the premium soon fell off again to 111¼, at which it closed about noon.

Governments continue active and strong, prices having again advanced.

There was a fairly active stock market, and prices were quite steady. State and City loans were very quiet. Small sales of the latter at 101½ for the new 5s. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 88¾.

Reading Railroad was steady but inactive at about 49⅝, without sales; Lehigh Valley sold at 60½; Oil Creek and Allegheny, in small lots, at 47¾. The main feature was Pennsylvania, which opened with sales at 60⅝, advancing to 61¼, and reacting to 60¾ about noon.

No Canal shares were sold.

A few shares of Bank of North America sold at 233 and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 23¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	216 sh Penna R.	60¾
$1500 C & A 6s 89	96	200 do	60¾
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	93	100 do.....860.	60¾
$1000 Leh gold L	88¾	200 do	60¾
$7000 do	88¾	100 do.....830.	60¾
$3000 O C & A R 7s 830	82¾	100 do.....830.	60¾
		55 do	60¾
10 sh Bk of N Am	233	300 do	61
20 sh Leh Val R	60¾	16 do.....b5.	61¼
60 do.....830.	60¾	200 do	61¼
3 sh O C & A R	47¾	200 do	61¼
15 sh 13th & 15th R	85.. 23¼	100 do	61¼
		100 do.....s60.	61¼
100 sh Sch Nv.	8¾	100 do	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh 6s gold	88¾	200 sh Leh Nav St	34¾
$8000 City 6s, prior to '62	102¾	400 sh Leh V R..b3.	61¾
		200 sh C & Am...b5	117¼
190 sh Penna R.s60.	61¾	200 do	116¾
260 do	61¾	50 sh Reading R	49¼
200 do.....b5.	61¾	200 sh St Nich C	2¼
200 do.....s60	61¾		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 110⅛@110½; do., July, 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1868, 110⅜@111; 10-40s, 110⅜@111; 6s, 113@113⅜. Gold, 111¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110½@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¼@110½; do. 1868, do. 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 110¾@110¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113⅛@113½. Gold, 111¼@111⅝; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710@720.

NARR & LARDNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	10·39 A. M	111¼
10·05 "	111⅜	11·10 "	111⅜
10·15 "	111⅜	11 11 "	111⅜
10·17 "	111⅜	11·22 "	110¾
10·36 "	111¼	11·23 "	111⅜
10·37 "	111¼	12·05 P. M.	111⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.—Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it sells at 10¾@11¼c. ₱ pound. Timothy is nominal at $4@6·25. Flaxseed is scarce, and commands $2@2·10.

The Flour market continues quiet, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. The demand is mostly from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·87½@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being limited and confined to prime lots. Sales of 1500 bushels at $1·55@1·60 for Indiana and Ohio red; $1·60@1·65 for amber; and $1·80@1·85 for white. Rye may be quoted at $1·08@1·10 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull, with sales of yellow at 79@80c.; and Western mixed at 77@78c; 10,000 bushels of the latter sold on private terms. Oats are steady; 1400 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 60@63c.; 5000 bushels of Canada Barley were taken on private terms.

Whisky is quiet at 93c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Markets.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.—There was a better feeling in the market for Beef Cattle to-day, and a more urgent inquiry, but without improvement in prices. Sales of extra at 9c., choice at 8@8½c., fair to good at 6½@7½c., and common at 4@6c. per pound gross, Receipts, 1897 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Head.
57 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 7½@9.
30 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8.
50 Dennis Smyth, Western Pa. and Lancaster co., 6¾@8.
40 A. Christy, Western, 7¼@9.
30 Jas. Christy, Western, 7½@9.
97 Dengler & McClease, Lancaster co., 7@7¼.
93 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8¼.
50 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
70 James S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@8½.
25 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7½@8.
75 James McFillen, Lancaster co., 6@8½.
70 E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 7@8¼.
72 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 7½@8¼.
254 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 7@8¼.
92 Mooney & Miller, Western, 7@8½.
70 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lanc., co., 6@7¼.
20 H. Chain, Virginia, 6½@7¾.
65 L. Frank, Western, 6¾@7¾.
65 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 7@8¼.
95 Hope & Co., Lancaster co. 5½@8½.
57 H. Frank, Western, 6¾@7¾.
23 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6½@8.
46 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7@7¾.
82 Wm. Alexander, Chester co., 6@8.
16 L. Horne, Lancaster co., 4½@6.
33 John McArdle, Western, 7¼@8¾.
51 P. Maynes, Western, 7¼@8.
48 Elcorn & Co., Lancaster co. 7@8.
50 Leavenstine & Co., Va., 6@7.
20 J. A. Wallace, Chester co., 7½@8.

Cows and calves are in steady request at $40@70, with sales of 200 head.

Sheep are unchanged in price or demand, and sell at 5@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 15,000 head.

Hogs have advanced and much wanted. Sales at $10@10·50 for common light up to $11·50@12 for choice corn-fed. Receipts, 5000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....FEBRUARY 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....49 | 2 P. M..... 51

SUN RISES..... 6·47 | MOON SETS..... 6 57
SUN SETS..... 5·41 | HIGH WATER..... 2·39

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Arrived, steamer Alhambra, from New Orleans, with 2118 bales of cotton; barks Jenny Prince, from Savannah, with 2819 bales, and J. S. Harris, from Galveston, with 1675 bales.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 20.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore, bark Agnes, from Rio; brig Gladiator, from Havana; and bark Black Prince, from Liverpool.

Passed out, ship Calumet, for Liverpool; barks Mondora, for Rio; and Astor and Minero, for London; brigs Harry, for Matanzas, and Anita, for Barcelona; and bark Suzeraine, for Liverpool.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 20.—The steamship Catharine White, from New York for Fernandina, put in with her airpump-valve broken.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. bark Flora, Gramith, Stettin, P. Wright & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Ital. bark Pennsylvania, Poutremole, from Genoa Nov. 18, with marble and rags to Victor A. Sartori & Son.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence which Jay Cooke & Co. commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, they now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties to their friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

PROFITABLENESS.—United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5¾ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 3¾ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

$1100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7·30s will yield per year in gold, $80·90. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

For sale in Philadelphia by

Bowen & Fox,
13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

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Townsend Whelen & Co.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street.

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Barker Bros. & Co.,
No. 28 South THIRD Street.

William Painter & Co.,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.

T. A. Biddle & Co.,
No. 326 WALNUT Street.

Chas. T. Yerkes, Jr., & Co.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.

Bull & North,
No. 131 South THIRD Street.

Sterling & Co.,
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H. H. Wiltbank,
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J. H. Trotter,
No. 322 WALNUT Street.

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John K. Wildman,
No. 26 South THIRD Street.

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C. & W. Y. Heberton,
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1 29

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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
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FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

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These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR

THE NEW MASONIC
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Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

Having sold a large portion of the

Pennsylvania Railroad General Mortgage Bonds,

The undersigned offer the balance for a limited period at 95 and interest added in currency.

These bonds are the cheapest investment for Trustees, Executors, and Administrators.

For further particulars, inquire of

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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At Closest Market Rates,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 266

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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

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GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FOR SALE.

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,

With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.

No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, A DESIRable stone residence on Church lane, five minutes' walk from two stations. Modern conveniences. Twelve rooms. In excellent repair. Lot 100 by 235 feet.

Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED,

A STORE,

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ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,

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WANTED TO PURCHASE,

Desirable Real Estate,

WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address

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WILLIAM H. OAKFORD,

HATTER,

No. 913 CHESNUT STREET.

Patronage respectfully solicited. 2 8 fmw12t

THE MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The contents of the March number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows:—

"The Army Medical Museum at Washington," by Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Woodward, M. D.; "Sixteen Years Ago," a sketch, by A. G. Penn; "Her Message," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "A Leaf in the Storm," a tale of the present war, by Ouida, illustrated; "Student Rambles in Prussia," by Stephen Powers; "The Blood Seedling," a tale of Western life, by John Hay; "My Mission to San Domingo," by R. M. Walsh; "Book Collectors," by E. H.; "The Red Hand," a sketch from real life, by John G. Barnwell; "Crossing the Line," a poem, by Mary R. Whittlesey; "Moral of the Franco-Prussian War," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day;" "Serial Supplement," Rookstone, by Katherine S. Macquoid. Part I.

From the paper on "The Army Medical Museum at Washington," by Surgeon J. J. Woodward, we take the following account of the collection of surgical specimens:—

The surgical section consists at present of about six thousand specimens, of which the majority belong to the category of military surgery, though many other surgical subjects are already well illustrated. There are specimens exhibiting the effects of missiles of every variety on all parts of the body; specimens which show the different stages of the processes of repair, and the several morbid conditions which may interfere with their favorable termination; specimens derived from surgical operations of every character—calculi, tumors, and the like. The osseous specimens are for the most part preserved dry, neatly cleaned, mounted on little black stands, that they may be handled without injuring them, and duly ticketed with their catalogue numbers. A considerable number of specimens, however, from their nature, require to be preserved as wet preparations; these have been neatly dissected, and are preserved with clear alcohol in glass jars similar to those used in the medical section.

There are also three hundred and fifty plaster casts representing the mutilations resulting from injuries and surgical operations. A series of over four hundred examples of missiles extracted from wounds, and showing the effects of the percussion upon the missiles themselves may also be mentioned. Latterly, a number of interesting preparations displaying the effects of arrow wounds and other injuries peculiar to Indian hostilities have been received.

To give any detailed description of such a collection is of course out of the question; yet it may be of interest to state that there are upon the shelves 211 specimens of fracture of the cranium, including 46 cases of trephining; 10 of depressed fracture of the inner table, without injury of the outer, a rare and interesting condition on which it would be out of place to comment here; and 22 specimens of wounds by sabres and other cutting weapons.

There are 59 examples of amputations at the shoulder-joint, 138 of amputations of the arm, and 56 of the forearm; 182 excisions of the shoulder-joint, and 173 other excisions at various points in the upper extremities.

The lower extremities furnish 14 amputations of the hip, 436 of the thigh, and 161 of the leg; with 25 excisions of the hip-joint, 9 of the knee-joint, and 56 other excisions at various points in the lower extremities.

A series of 225 fractures of the thigh in which conservative measures have been attempted must also receive notice; and special mention may be made of 86 sequestra, or portions of dead bone extracted from stumps after amputation, of which 73 are from the thigh. Some of the latter series of specimens are very remarkable, several of them being from six to eight inches long, and a few even exceeding the latter extraordinary dimensions. After amputation in the continuity of the long bones, especially in military surgery, it not unfrequently happens that the death—or necrosis, as surgeons term it—of a portion of the shaft of the bone ensues. A process of ulceration is then set up, by which the dead portion is separated from that part of the bone which still retains its vitality. Simultaneously, a formation of new bone takes place beneath the membrane covering the shaft, so that when ultimately the dead sequestrum loosens and is drawn out, a hollow mass of living bone, which is slowly filled up by natural processes, remains, and secures the full length of the stump. This process was not fully appreciated at the beginning of the war. Instances are well known—and doubtless many others have escaped observation—in which, on account of the recognition of dead bone in the stump after amputations in the continuity of the long bones, second or even third operations were resorted to, which might judiciously have been avoided had the operators been as fully acquainted with the natural processes in such cases as all may now become by the study of the specimens of the museum, or of the descriptions of them which have been published.

As a matter rather of popular than of surgical interest, mention must also be made of a shelf in this series on which stand, side by side, specimens derived from the mutilated limbs of seven general officers. Need it be said that no critical eye could distinguish them from the similar mutilations of subalterns or of private soldiers? Nevertheless, it is not uninteresting to know that the specimens mentioned are here with the full approbation of the distinguished gentlemen whose wounds furnished them. As a memorable example, when at Gettysburg the gallant leader of one of our army corps was struck down by a fragment of shell, which shattered the bones of his leg to such an extent as to render amputation necessary, the first thought of the sufferer after the shock of the operation was of the museum at Washington, to which he ordered the broken bone to be sent, in the hope that his misfortune might prove the gain of fellow-soldiers in the future. With such examples, no humbler individual has ever found fault with the preservation of fragments of his own mutilated frame for this sacred purpose.

Altogether, it may safely be asserted that in the illustration of military surgery this section not only exceeds any other surgical museum in the United States, but surpasses any similar collection hitherto made in the Old World—a fact which has been frequently and willingly admitted by foreign savants well acquainted with the subject who have visited Washington.

"THE GALAXY."

The March number of *The Galaxy* contains the following articles:—

"Lady Judith, A Tale of Two Continents," Chapters XVI and XVII; by Justin McCarthy; "Death in Two Forms," by Julia Ward Howe; "One-Legged Men;" "About Bears," by Donn Piatt; "The Higher Education in America;" "Overland," chapters XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, by J. W. De Forest; "The Nether Side of New York. II. Harbor Thieves," by Edward Crapsey; "The Annexation of San Domingo," by Americus; "Tired," by Mary L. Ritter; "Told in Letters," by Edgar A. Fawcett; "Ought we to Visit Her?" A Novel, Chapters VIII and IX, by Mrs. Edwards; "England in June," by M. E. W. S.; "The Two Palms," by Lucy Fountain; "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

From "The Scientific Miscellany" we take the following on "The Curiosities of Glycerine:"—

A new chapter in the witcheries of chemistry was opened by the ingenious Frenchman Chevreul in 1817, when he discovered that fats are salts of which the base is a bland, sweet, syrupy liquid called glycerine. Its property of long continuing moist, while it is not of a greasy nature, has made it an agent of great utility in medicine and the arts. It is used to correct hardness and dryness of the skin, in deafness, sore throat, in urinary calculi, and as a vehicle for administering other medicines whose properties it is desirable to disguise. It is admirable for keeping poultices long soft. It has various uses in the toilet; a function in photography; is admirable for preserving soft-bodied animals; and is invaluable to the microscopist for his preparations.

When glycerine was about thirty years old, that is in 1847, an Italian named Sobero opened a new career for it. Its composition was found to be a triatomic alcohol, and it was capable of forming what are called substitution compounds. When allowed slowly to trickle into a mixture of equal measures of nitric acid and oil of vitriol, at a low temperature, two atoms of its hydrogen are replaced by two atoms of protoxide of nitrogen, and there results a heavy oily liquid known as nitro-glycerine, a body which has more than ten times the explosive power of gunpowder. It has come into extensive use for blasting; and the number of terrible accidents that have happened from it by explosion from mere friction illustrates not only the tremendous forces that can be stored up in the shape of atomic tensions, but how exquisite is the balance by which such terrible agencies are kept in equilibrium.

How to make nitro-glycerine safe was the problem proposed by Nobel, a Swedish mining engineer, and his success has been as wonderful as the subject he experimented with. He found that by mixing it with ten per cent. of wood spirit it was rendered perfectly harmless, and could be thus safely transported. Before it can be used the wood spirit requires to be separated, which is easily done; but this, of course, reconverts the nitro-glycerine into the original state, when it is as dangerous as ever. But Nobel discovered that by mixing with it twenty-five per cent. of very fine sand, a brownish-looking powder results, which behaves in a way remarkably different from the nitro-glycerine. When ignited it burns without explosion; if struck with a hammer on an anvil, the portion struck takes fire without inflaming the rest. A case of eight pounds placed on a brisk fire was consumed without noise or shock; a similar case flung from a height of sixty-five feet on a rock did not explode, while a weight of two hundred pounds falling twenty feet upon a mass of it smashed the box which held it, but without explosion. It may, however, be effectually fired by the use of fulminate of silver, such as is used in percussion caps, while the fulminate may be ignited by a slow match or the electric spark. This compound is known as dynamite.

"HARPER'S."

The March number of *Harper's Magazine* has the following list of articles:—

"The American Baron." Chapters V—VIII. By the author of "The Dodge Club," "The Cryptogram," etc. With seven illustrations. "Pictures of Ireland."—Junius Henri Browne. With twelve illustrations. "Cottage and Hall."—Alice Cary. "Along the Florida Reef."—(Second paper.)—Dr. J. B. Holder. With thirteen illustrations. "Siesta."—Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford. "An Examination of the Claims of Columbus."—(Second paper.)—Rev. M. Maury. "Wed in the Morning—Dead at Night (concluded)—C. Welsh Mason. With one illustration. "A Day in Castle Garden."—Louis Bagger. With ten illustrations. "Frederick the Great."—XVI. The Seven Years' War (continued.) With five illustrations. "An Affair on a Tombstone."—Katherine G. Ware. "The Magic Mirror."—Anonymous. "Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus."—Eugene Lawrence. "Anteros."—By the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc. "Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott."—Extract from the Autobiography of Thurlow Weed. "Anne Furness."—By the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Veronica," etc. "Six-and-Thirty."—From the German, by C. C. Sheckford. "Our Harbor Defenses."—T. B. Thorpe. "From My Childhood's Day."—From the German, of Ruckert, by S. S. Conant. "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Literary Record." "Editor's Scientific Record." "Editor's Historical Record." "Editor's Drawer."

—From Thurlow Weed's reminiscences of "Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott," we make this extract:—

One evening, after our rubber, I said to the General, "There is one question I have often wished to ask you, but have been restrained by the fear that it might be improper." The General drew himself up, and said in his emphatic manner, "Sir, you are incapable of asking an improper question." I said, "You are very kind; but if my inquiry is indiscreet, I am sure you will allow it to pass unanswered." "I hear you, sir," he replied. "Well, then, General, did anything remarkable happen to you on the morning of the battle of Chippewa?" After a brief but impressive silence, he said, "Yes, sir; something did happen to me—something very remarkable. I will now, for the third time in my life, relate the story:—

"The 4th day of July, 1814, was one of extreme heat. On that day my brigade skirmished with a British force commanded by General Riall from an early hour in the morning till late in the afternoon. We had driven the enemy down the river some twelve miles to Street's creek, near Chippewa, where we encamped for the night, our army occupying the west, while that of the enemy was encamped on the east side of the creek. After our tents had been pitched, I observed a flag, borne by a man in peasant's dress, approaching my marquee. He brought a letter from a lady who occupied a large mansion on the opposite side of the creek, informing me that she was the wife of a member of Parliament, who was then at Quebec; that her children, servants, and a young lady friend were alone with her in the house; that General Riall had placed a sentinel before her door; and that she ventured, with great doubts of the propriety of the request, to ask that I would place a sentinel upon the bridge to protect her against stragglers from our camp. I assured the messenger that the lady's request should be complied with. Early the same morning, the same messenger, bearing a white flag, reappeared with a note from the same lady, thanking me for the protection she had enjoyed, adding that in acknowledgment of my civilities, she begged that I would, with such members of my staff as I chose to bring with me, accept the hospitalities of her house at a breakfast which had been prepared with considerable attention, and was quite ready. Acting upon an impulse which I have never been able to analyze or comprehend, I called two of my aids, Lieutenants Worth and Watts, and returned with the messenger to the mansion already indicated. We met our hostess at the door, who ushered us into the dining-room, where breakfast awaited us, and where the young lady previously referred to was already seated by the coffee-urn. Our hostess, asking to be excused for a few minutes, retired, and the young lady immediately served our coffee. Before we had broken our fast, Lieutenant Watts rose from the table to get his bandana (that being before the days of napkins), which he had left in his cap on a side-table by the window, glancing through which he saw Indians approaching the house on one side and red-coats approaching it on the other, with an evident purpose of surrounding it and us, and instantly exclaimed, 'General, we are betrayed!' Springing from the table and clearing the house, I saw our danger, and remembering Lord Chesterfield had said, 'Whatever it is proper to do, it is proper to do well,' and as we had to run, and my legs were longer than those of my companions, I soon outstripped them. As we made our escape we were fired at, but got across the bridge in safety.

"I felt so much shame and mortification at having so nearly fallen into a trap, that I could scarcely fix my mind upon the duties which now demanded my undivided attention. I knew that I had committed a great indiscretion in accepting that singular invitation, and that if any disaster resulted from it I richly deserved both to lose my commission and my character. I constantly found myself wondering whether the lady really intended to betray us, or whether we had been accidentally observed. The question would recur even amid the excitement of battle. Fortunately my presence and services in the field were not required until Generals Porter and Ripley had been engaged at intervals for several hours; so that when my brigade, with Towson's artillery, were ordered to cross Street's creek, my nerves and confidence had become measurably quieted and restored. I need not describe the battle of Chippewa. That belongs to and is a part of the history of our country. It is sufficient to say that at the close of the day we were masters of the position, and that our arms were in no way discredited. The British army had fallen back, leaving their wounded in our possession. The mansion which I had visited in the morning was the largest house near, and to that the wounded officers in both armies were carried for surgical treatment. As soon as I could leave the field I went over to look after my wounded. I found the English officers lying on the first floor, and our own on the floor above. I saw in the lower room the young lady whom I met in the morning at the breakfast table, her white dress all sprinkled with blood. She had been attending to the British wounded. On the second floor, just as I was turning into the room where our officers were, I met my hostess.

"One glance at her was quite sufficient to answer the question which I had been asking myself all day. She had intended to betray me, and nothing but the accident of my aid rising for his handkerchief saved us from capture.

"Years afterwards, in reflecting upon this incident, I was led to doubt whether I had not misconstrued her startled manner as I suddenly encountered her. That unexpected meeting would have occasioned embarrassment in either contingency; and it is so difficult to believe a lady of cultivation and refinement capable of such an act, that I am now, nearly half a century after the event, disposed to give my hostess the benefit of that doubt.

"And now, sir," added the General, "this is the third time in my life I have told this story. I do not remember to have been spoken to before on the subject for many years." He looked at me, and seemed to be considering with himself a few moments, and then said:—"Remembering your intimacy with General Worth, I need not inquire how you came to a knowledge of our secret."

"Well, General," I replied, "I have kept the secret faithfully for more than forty years, always hoping to obtain your own version of what struck me as a most remarkable incident in your military life."

—W. S. Turner sends us the following March magazines:—

The Lady's Friend is filled with attractive reading matter, and is finely illustrated. There are a number of fashion plates, which give the latest styles of feminine attire.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine contains several fashion plates and other illustrations, and a variety of stories, sketches, poetry, and other reading matter for the home circle.

The Children's Hour is nicely illustrated, and the young people will find in it a number of pleasant stories and other matters of interest.

—*The American Exchange and Review* for February contains several ably written articles on general topics, and a great variety of statistics and other valuable information.

—From the Central News Company we have received the February number of *The Cornhill Magazine* and the January number of *All the Year Round*.

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This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

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Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

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OF

NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
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OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS .. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

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$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,

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PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

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CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,383·24

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·697·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	149,911·78
		$1,890,797·97

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George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
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MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

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Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.

WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 96 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 97 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 $

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 25, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, February 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1$ No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1$

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4$ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4$

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21$ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11$

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
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THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
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No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
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Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

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WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 1 20

NEW EXPRESS LINE
TO
ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1$

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way			P. M.
Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W.	
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville,	
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	and Allentown Ac.	9·10
To Reading	8·00	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
	P. M.	From Pottsville	12 35
To Pottsville	3·15		P. M.
		From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 3·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, to wit, October 22, 1870, HERBERT REYNOLDS having filed his petition praying the court to direct satisfaction to be entered of record on a certain mortgage, of premises at Bridesburg, made and executed by RACHEL DOUGLAS to RICHARD HAYES and BARBARA his wife, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1804, and recorded at Philadelphia in Mortgage Book E F, No. 7, page 585, etc., for the sum of $10,000, to secure the payment of an annuity of $536·67 to the said BARBARA HAYES during her life, and up to the day of her death; that said annuitant has been dead for more than forty years, and that payment of all moneys due upon said mortgage has been made, that the mortgagees are both dead, and their legal representatives cannot be found, and that no satisfaction has ever been entered upon said mortgage.

It is ordered that publication be made once a week for four weeks of notice to all parties claiming any interest therein, to appear and make their objection, if any they have, to the granting of the prayer of said petition, on or before the ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SHALLCROSS,
Attorney for Petitioner.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
2 9 th4t Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

E. M. GREGORY,
2 14 tuths t3 7 U. S. Marshal for said District.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 8 wmfM5 Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of COLLINS RIGG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN DAWSON and WILLIAM DAWSON, executors of COLLINS RIGG, deceased, as to proceeds of sale of real estate of decedent, sold under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, March 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 2 17fmw 5t

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11$ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (temporarily) No. 841 CHESNUT Street, under the Girard House.

SALES ON PREMISES receive prompt and personal attention.

NOTICE OF IMPORTANCE TO LOVERS OF ART.

The largest and finest collection of paintings ever offered for sale in Philadelphia is now on view at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, second floor, day and evening. The whole collection will be sold on the evenings of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, February 21, 22, and 23, commencing each evening at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen desiring catalogues, cards of admission to and reserved seats at the sale, will please make early application to Mr. Haseltine, at his Galleries. B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

ARTISTS REPRESENTED.

Knaus,	Van Marcke,	O. Achenbach,
Chaplin,	Daubigny,	Carl Hubner,
Isabey,	Vibert,	X. de Cock,
Troyon,	A. Achenbach,	Boulanger,
Voetz,	Carl Becker,	Devedeux,
Diaz,	Verboeckhoven,	Lambinet,
Fichel,	Rousseau,	Tissot,
Veron,	B. C. Koekkoek,	Caraud,
Wittkamp,	G. H. Boughton,	Herzog,
Zamacois,	Tassaert,	Robie,
Emile Levy,	Compte Calix,	Zo,
Bouguereau,	Schreyer,	Fauvelet,

and others of equal distinction, too numerous to name here. 2 15 8t

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

SECOND AND CALLOWHILL, N. E. corner—Valuable Store.
AMBER, Nos. 2031 and 2033—Two Genteel Dwellings.
EAST TULPEHOCKEN, Germantown—Building Lot.
PENNOCK, above Brown and west of Twenty-eighth—Building Lot.
MARGARETTA, Nos. 144 and 146—Two Valuable Stores.
MASTER AND MASCHER, N. W. corner—4 Frame Dwellings.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, Nos. 1935 and 1937—Store and Dwelling.
TWENTY-THIRD, above Ridge avenue—Building Lot.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 1637—Store and Dwelling.
ANN, Nineteenth ward—Building Lot.
GROUND RENTS of $67·50, $120, $46·75, $24, $42, $30, and $150 a year.
EMERALD, Nos. 2124 and 2126—Genteel Dwelling and Lot.
CHALKLEY HALL LANE (Frankford)—Country Seat and Farm, 16¾ acres, known as "PLEASANT DALE."
CHALKLEY HALL LANE—Lot 2¾ acres.
JACOBY, No. 110—Genteel Dwelling.
WOOD, No. 227—Valuable Brick Building.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 1849—Store and Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE, No. 1859—Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH (north), No. 1505—Modern Residence, 24 feet front.
CALLOWHILL, No. 133—Hotel and Dwelling.

STOCKS.
For account of whom it may concern.
333 shares City and Country Cottage Company.
For other accounts.
5 shares Horticultural Hall.
20 shares Central Transportation Company.
40 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
25 shares Girard Mercantile Company of Philada.
50 shares Fame Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares Central National Bank.
Pew No. 8 St. Luke's Church.
$2000 Schuylkill Navigation Co. Imp't Bond.
$4000 Railway Bonds, Chesnut and Walnut Streets.
Catalogues now ready. 2 17 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CLOSING SALE
RARE, UNIQUE, AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS, EAST INDIA CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

February 21, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the balance of the invoice. Also, contents of six cases arrived too late for previous sales, consisting of—Dalmio inlaid Mosaic ware, silver bronzes, silver inlaid lacquered ware, chrystals, bronze and ivory jewelry, fans, vases, jars, bowls, Mosaic cabinets, China ware, etc. Also, 5 rich East India camel's hair shawls, Manilla lace handkerchiefs, theatrical silver cloths, China silks, pongee handkerchiefs, fine silk scarfs, masquerade silk dresses, rare Siberian furs, including sable, ermine, Astracan, unborn lamb, Japanese bear, north Asia wolf, and other furs.

Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready on Monday. [2 18 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 15 4

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.
Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 17 5

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
February 24, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 2 18 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 704 Chesnut street.

Peremptory Sale N. E. corner Moyamensing Avenue and Marion Street.

LEASE, GOODWILL, FIXTURES, AND MACHINERY OF A BOATING ESTABLISHMENT, 4 SUPERIOR MULES, 2 DOUBLE-DECK WAGONS, WAGON, CARRIAGE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, LARGE QUANTITY OF BOATS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Moyamensing avenue and Marion street, between Second and Third, below Federal street, the entire Boating Establishment, including mules, wagons, harness, machinery, etc. 2 20 3t

Sale at No. 1214 Spring Garden street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE; Elegant French Plate Pier Mirror; Rosewood Piano-Forte; Handsome Brussels, fine Imperial, Ingrain, and other Carpets; China and Glassware, etc.
On Friday Morning,
Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock. 2 20 4t

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 318 MARKET Street.

In consequence of Wednesday being a national holiday, we will hold our regular sale of Assorted Dry Goods, Clothing, etc., on THURSDAY, February 23, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Particulars hereafter. 2 18 3t

On Friday Morning, February 24,
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ETC.,
By Catalogue, on Three Months' Credit,
Embracing very desirable lines of city made and Eastern work, to which we call the special attention of city and country buyers. 2 18 5t

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER,
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.

Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24$

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEABODY FUND.

A Synopsis of the Annual Report of the General Agent.

The annual session of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund closed on Saturday last, when Rev. Dr. Sears, the General Agent, submitted his fifth annual report, setting forth the following:—

The benefits of the fund are confined to public free schools, including normal schools. The entire cost of maintaining these is in no case met by the board; a small part only of the current expenses (rarely more than one-fourth) is contributed by way of encouragement and aid, and placed in the hands of proper school officers. The plan of the board is to concentrate their efforts upon a limited number of the large towns, selecting those which will, by their example, exert the widest influence upon the surrounding country. The maximum given to any city is $2000, the minimum is about $300, the number of pupils which receive aid in any one locality being not less than one hundred. The amount of aid given to any city or town is determined partly by the number of children to be provided for and partly by the amount of money raised by tax or contribution by the people themselves. To well-regulated public free schools, kept open about ten months in the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than 100 pupils, averaging 85, the trustees pay $300; for 150, $450; for 200, $600; for 250, $800; for 300, $1000. The people are to grade their schools and furnish a teacher for every fifty pupils. At present the rates paid to colored schools are two-thirds the rates above named.

A detailed account of all the Virginia schools aided by the fund is given in the report. The following will serve as illustrations:—Richmond had no public schools a few years ago. The first year the trust fund contributed $2000, and the city raised $10,000. While this donation remains the same, the city is now raising and paying $42,600, and is supporting 39 white and 33 colored schools. It has also a normal school, to which the trust contributes $1000. Petersburg has a similar system of free schools. The superintendent in his report says, "It was by your aid, in 1868, that our system of public schools was started, and they have proved to be a most wonderful success." New schools have been opened, or are about opening, at Lynchburg, Alexandria, Staunton, Lexington, Fincastle, Manassas, and many other places. Normal pupils are aided at the Hampton Normal School and at the Hollins Institute. The superintendent says in his report, "The Peabody Fund has been of essential service to North Carolina during the past year." Assistance has been given to 21 schools. The colored school at Atlanta, Ga., is aided to the amount of $860, the same that is given to Fisk University in Tennessee and to Hampton Institute in Virginia. Although there is a new school law in Mississippi, the trustees have not yet been able to act in concert with the State authorities, but have for three years been aiding schools in the larger cities. There are in Tennessee more than thirty schools, which would not have existed but for the aid rendered by the Peabody Fund. From this report it appears that two hundred and thirteen towns, districts, and institutions in the Southern States have been assisted by the disbursement of $108,900. In connection with these contributions from the Peabody Fund, the people receiving them have expended from their own resources about $550,000.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

An Effort to Compound a Felony—A Party who Wishes to Return the Bonds "on Conditions."

Mrs. Kate Heim, who lost by the adroit robbery of the Kensington Bank $13,000 in United States bonds, last week received this letter from some person sailing for the time under the *nom-de-plume* of "Bond," who is willing to give up the stolen documents "on certain conditions. We reproduce the note *verbatim et literatim*:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1871.—Mrs. Kate Heim, No. 1507 North Seventh street—Madam:—There is an old saying there is honor among Thieves. Well, to be plain and candid with You, I want to deal with you and no *Third Party*. I hold some of the Stolen Bonds supposed to belong to you. And am willing to give them up on Certain Conditions;—that is you will Enclose one thousand (1000) dollars to the Address of (Bond) Camden, N. J., and if you deal fair and just, you Shall have the Whole amount lost. I hold about five thousand supposed to belong to you, but if you to put an officer on me You will not make it as I am well acquainted with all of them, so if you would study your Own interest just do as I here writting (*sic*) and you will receive your bonds and watch on the receipt of one thousand (1000) dollars enclosed and directed to (Bond) Camden, N. J.

You will receive by Express the amount of five thousand (5000) dollars in Bonds of you.

All I ask is for you to deal *fair and just;* no third party. No officer to spot.

The honesty of this note is doubtful. Letters from thieves are such excellent means for their detection that the smarter ones do not indulge in them. But it having been received by the lady, we give it for what it is worth in the belief that other losers will be similarly approached.

WAS IT AN ACCIDENT?—Arthur Mulholland, aged forty-three years, who resides at No. 614 S. Eighth street, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening, suffering from a severe wound in the throat, received during a disturbance at his residence on Sunday afternoon. The physician in attendance at the hospital pronounced the wound of a very serious character. From statements made last evening by Mulholland, it appears that a man named Barney McNichol had been at the house during a greater portion of the day, under the influence of liquor, and at the time the wound was inflicted had a penknife in his hand; McNichol came towards him, and the knife was drawn across his throat, whether purposely or by accident he could not determine. As Mulholland stumbled and fell over a stove, the blade of the knife penetrated his throat, inflicting a wound about three inches in length. McNichol was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries caused. The wounded man was scarcely able to speak at the time the above statement was made.

ILLNESS OF REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.—Rev. John Chambers was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon while preaching in his church, Broad and Sansom streets, on the subject of "Should there be a sectarian religious creed in the Constitution of the United States?" The church was well filled, and the announcement of the reverend gentleman's inability to proceed in consequence of indisposition created a feeling of deep solicitude and some excitement among his hearers, in the midst of which Mr. Chambers was conveyed from the pulpit to his residence, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets. It appears that on Thursday last Mr. Chambers had an attack of something resembling paralysis, commencing in the eye and extending down the side of his face. He recovered, however, so far as to be able to preach yesterday morning, but during the afternoon another attack compelled him to vacate the pulpit as stated. At a late hour last night he was in a comfortable condition, and it is not thought that his illness is of a very serious character.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second series of the "Star" course of lectures will commence this evening, when Mr. Wendell Phillips will discourse upon "Street Life in Europe." Mr. Phillips is such a finished orator that it is a pleasure to hear him at any time, and when he does not ride his political hobbies there is no lecturer before the public who can be so thoroughly delightful. The subject for this evening's lecture is a congenial one, and an unusually entertaining and instructive discourse may be expected.

The second lecture of this series will be delivered on Thursday evening next by Mr. J. E. Murdoch, who will give "An Actor's Views and Impressions of the character of 'Hamlet.'"

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—On Saturday afternoon a lad named Walter Redding was captured by Policeman McManus while in the act of breaking open the cellar door of a house at Sixth street and Washington avenue. He was taken before the committing magistrate at the Second District Station House and sent below.

PETTY THIEVING.—James Rosemond, aged fifteen years, was captured yesterday while in the act of stealing bread from a baker's wagon at Second and Wyoming streets. He had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was committed for trial.

THE SCHUYLKILL.—Last evening at 6 o'clock the water in the Schuylkill was three and a half feet above the dam at Fairmount. During the night it gradually fell, and this morning there were only two feet nine inches of water passing over.

IMPORTS.

The Business of the City in Foreign Imports During the Month of January, 1871—Tables of the Ports from which the Articles were Shipped and of the Nationalities of the Vessels.

The total value of the articles imported into the customs district of Philadelphia from foreign countries, in American and foreign vessels, during the month of January, 1871, amounted to $935,758. The value of the commodities imported free of duty was $136,581, and the list embraces dyewood, fur skins, guano, gums, gypsum, hide cuttings, indigo, muriate of potash, rags, sulphur, wood, and some few other articles.

Among the commodities subject to duty were 4,192,218 pounds of sugar, worth $230,687; iron and iron manufactures, worth $165,114; 729,330 pounds of coffee, worth $69,576; the different varieties of soda, worth $77,613; jute and its manufactures, worth $36,389; fruits, worth $31,891; 717,420 pounds of lead, worth $29,139; zinc, in pigs and sheets, worth $22,793; 12,859 bushels of linseed, worth $19,292; earthen and chinaware, worth $18,322; tin in plates, and tin manufactures, worth $14,028; hides, worth $12,505; and salt, worth $11,298.

Among the articles of lesser importance may be mentioned chloride of lime to the value of $6986, coal to the value of $5975, tobacco in leaf and cigars to the value of $7437, and pickles and sauces to the value of $2318.

The exhibit for sugar and iron will give an idea how the low tariff on those articles affects our home manufactures.

The following is a tabular statement of the imports during the month from the following foreign countries:—

Countries.	American Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
England	$65,904	$156,583	$222,487
Ireland	....	10,793	10,793
Dominion of Canada		3,716	3,716
British West Indies	23,181	....	22,181
British East Indies	....	97,579	97,579
Cuba	137,043	68,372	205,415
North German Un'n.	26,927	32,749	59,676
Brazil	....	91,095	91,095
Italy	44,094	29,324	73,518
Belgium	59,108	30,288	89,387
Sweden	....	59,911	59,911
Total	$355,358	$580,400	$965,758
Imports during the month of Jan., 1871	$538,500	$504,806	$1,043,306

The following is a statement of the nationalities of the vessels:—

	Number.	Tonnage
American	1	6,713
British	14	5,459
North German	5	3,375
Swedish	6	2,331
Total	39	17,878

SHORT OF FUNDS.

The Disagreements Between Councils and the Board of Education—The Latter Caught in its own Trap.

The Board of School Control has been caught in its own trap. Some years ago, having been voted by Councils a large annual appropriation, to prevent subsequent appropriations from being less than that one the members of the board hastened to Harrisburg and had passed a law which had this effect, that whenever Councils failed to make by the 1st of December of each year the appropriation for the ensuing year, there should be no change in the amount from that voted for the year just ending. This action on the part of the Controllers greatly heightened the animosity which has always existed between them and the Councilmen, and the latter, perhaps biased by this feeling, in various modes staved off making the appropriation for the schools on the 1st of December last. Now, therefore, the Board of Education, instead of receiving what it so eagerly asked for, an appropriation of nearly one million and a half, for the year 1871, is, perforce required by the act of Assembly to accept what it received in 1870, viz., $1,205,515. In the $300,000 extra which they insisted on was to have been found the means to increase the salaries of the teachers, and for many proposed improvements that had been clamored for for years, and which sum we have reason to believe would have been voted had not the Board of Education rushed up to Harrisburg without first having had a conference with the Councilmen. Whenever a department usurps what the City Fathers declare to be their powers, a long and exciting conflict generally ensues.

Councils have not yet made the annual appropriation, and the financial matters of the Board of Education have come to a comparative standstill. No warrants have been drawn since the first of the year, and the teachers have not been able to possess their meagre monthly stipends. But three warrants have been issued by the board, but they belong to a different appropriation. There have been a number of meetings of committees to arrange matters, but, unfortunately, the appropriation has not yet been made. Another meeting will be held to-night at the Clerks of Councils' office, Fifth and Chesnut streets.

SWINDLING SERVANT GIRLS.—George Haus was taken into custody this morning upon the charge of swindling servant girls. He appeared at the residence of Mr. Farr, No. 1912 Spruce street, early this morning, and inquired for Ellen Riley, the servant girl. The latter appearing, he presented a note purporting to come from Catharine Sullivan, a servant employed at Twenty first and Delancey place. The note contained a request for the loan of $10. Miss Riley recollected that not long since a sister of Miss Sullivan was swindled out of $7 in like manner, and suspicion was at once aroused. A policeman was sent for and Haus was taken into custody. He denied any intention of swindling the girl, and said that a man met him at Twentieth and Spruce streets and asked him to deliver the note. Haus will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

AN ACCIDENT having occurred to the machinery of the steamship Juniata, that vessel will not sail on her regular day, but the company have secured the iron steamship Hercules, which will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, 1st proximo. Through bills of lading are given by this company to all Texas ports, and also to Mobile; to the latter port attention of shippers is requested to greatly reduced rates, which may be obtained at the office, No. 130 S. Third street.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—William McKnight and Thomas Kennedy were arrested yesterday by Lieutenant Clark, of the Tenth district, upon the charge of disturbing the congregation worshipping in a building on Thompson street, near the Frankford road. They were drunk, and amused themselves by kicking over the benches. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and were held to bail to answer.

ROBBERY.—Some time between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday night a thief scaled the shed in the rear of Mr. L. Braclet's saloon, Sixth and Callowhill streets, and effected an entrance into the premises by forcing open the second story window. He ransacked the bureau drawers and carried off a gold watch and a Prussian silver piece.

THE ROBBINS DIVORCE CASE.—Mr. Frank S. Johnson authorizes us to state that he is not the "Johnson" referred to in an article in yesterday's *Sunday Transcript*. He had no connection with the Robbins divorce suit in any manner. Another "party by the name of Johnson," formerly a constable, was on the stand and testified to certain facts.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thomas Sweeney, aged 22 years, residing at No. 617 Barrow street, was taken into custody yesterday by Policeman Logue upon the alleged charge of knocking down and robbing a man on Friday morning last. Thomas has been held for a hearing.

FAST DRIVING.—John and Joseph Ray, aged respectively twenty and twenty-four years, were arrested at Tenth and South streets yesterday. They had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and were committed for trial.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the closet of the house No. 1904 Hamilton street.

THE BROTHERS BURNS.

How They Were Arrested and How They Went "Scot Free"—Peter Again in the Slippery Clutches of the Law.

Joseph and Peter Burns, two brothers notorious in criminal annals, were, about a year ago, instrumental in robbing the safe of Friedenberg, the pawnbroker at Seventh and Poplar streets. While at their nefarious work, a private watchmen, not quite so doltish as those who guarded the Kensington Bank, surprised them, and, aided by another officer, secured them. They were brought before Alderman Kerr, and having heard the evidence against them, which was *prima facie*, he committed them to prison to await trial. They were brought into court, and after being penned in the dock for some days without any appearance of a speedy trial, the Court admitted them to bail. But the Brothers Burns went back on the magnanimity of the Court, and were no sooner out than, in the police vernacular, they "jumped their bail." The learned Court then issued bench warrants for their arrest, and a second time they were taken in custody and a second time admitted to bail. Joe remained in the city, and he can be daily seen about the streets, waiting for his trial; but Peter, with that restless appetite for crime which characterizes the Brothers Burns, proceeded, in company with a third brother, John, to Norristown, where they were found in the possession of a neat kit of burglars' tools. That something evil was intended was by the sagacious Norristonians at once surmised, and John and Peter found themselves in jail. A couple of days ago Peter made an application to be admitted to bail, and at once a detainer by our authorities was lodged against him, and he had no sooner escaped from prison through this artifice than Detectives Miller and Fletcher arrived with a bench warrant, took him in custody, and brought him to this city. This morning he was taken into court, but, in the absence of the judge, was brought back to cell No. 4, Central Station. We fear the farce of admitting him to bail that he may jump off to perpetrate his villanies somewhere else will again be re-enacted.

ASSAULT ON POLICEMEN.—Yesterday afternoon an officer of the Twelfth district attempted to make an arrest at Twenty-sixth street and Girard avenue, and was set upon and beaten. Other officers who came to his assistance were treated in like manner. Finally a squad of policemen from the Ninth district reached the scene and succeeded in arresting some of the assailants. They had a hearing before Alderman Allison and were held to answer.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner this morning held an inquest upon the body of Dr. Evan Dudley, a homœopathic physician, who was found dead in bed yesterday morning in the house where he lodged, No. 1003 Walnut street. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from incautiously taking an overdose of morphia.

A VAGRANT.—Mary Mooney, a vagrant, was found yesterday in the priests' room of St. James' Catholic Church, Thirty-eighth and Chesnut streets. She had helped herself to the collection which had been taken up in the church in the morning. Mary was sent to the station house and from there to the County Prison.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—The Willow Brook Mill of Mr. Stone was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of three hundred dollars. The flames originated in the drying-room over the boilers, and were discovered in time to save the entire property from destruction.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Edw. McGintee was arrested at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets yesterday for assault and battery on an officer. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey and was held to bail to answer.

CORONER'S CASE.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No. 29 Reckless street upon the body of Frank Knowles, aged 45 years, who was found dead in bed at his residence.

FIRE.—Beckler's lager beer brewery, at the corner of Ann and Edgemont streets, was badly damaged by fire about half-past 10 o'clock this morning. The flames originated in the ball-room.

LODGERS.—There were 142 lodgers in the Third District Station House on Saturday night and 138 last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—

By Read, J.:—

Ferree vs. Oxford etc. Trust Company. Error to Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed; Chief Justice dissents.

By Thompson, C. J.:—

Appeal of Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. Decree affirmed.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company vs. Girard Passenger Railway Company. Appeal from preliminary injunction at Nisi Prius. Decree set aside and reversed.

By Sharswood, J:—

Sloan vs. the Union Banking Company. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Provencheni's appeal. Appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

Homicides.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

On Thursday next Judge Ludlow will begin a session of Oyer and Terminer in order to dispose of the most pressing cases remaining upon the homicide list. The order of business, as at present arranged, is as follows:—

February 23, Commonwealth vs. John Ayres, colored.

February 23, Commonwealth vs. Samuel Snodgrass,

February 27, Commonwealth vs. Adolph Fisher.

February 29, Commonwealth vs. Frank McGaughran.

February 29, Commonwealth vs. Matilda Kelly.

A new venire of jurors, unusually large, was returned this morning for service, and after hearing applications for excuse, the Judge adjourned the Court until to-morrow morning, when Quarter Sessions business will be transacted.

Verdict.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

Freeman vs. The Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for breach of contract to accept loans upon bonds. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $5000.

Government Business.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The February term for jury trials in this court was begun to-day. The list is quite light. Mordecai Busby, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, which body of gentlemen were instructed generally as to the duties required of them and dismissed to business. Several cases were submitted by agreement, and verdicts taken by agreement as follows:—

The United States vs. Copes et al. An action on a distiller's bond. Verdict for the Government, $797·42.

The United States vs. Brophey et al. An action on a distiller's bond. Verdict for the Government, $528·65.

The United States vs. Wilson F. Rogers and Samuel Pennington and Lewis Barton. An action on a distiller's bond in $7411·20. Verdict for the Government for a balance of $5000.

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THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Great Carnival.

Congress Sticks to Work

It Refuses to Adjourn

All Other Business Suspended

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Entree Into Paris.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A despatch from Versailles dated the 19th, states that the Emperor of Germany will lunch at L'Ecole Militaire on his entry into Paris, in consequence of fever having been reported as existing at the Tuileries.

It is the intention of the Emperor to return to Berlin directly after the review of troops in the Champ de Mars. The South-German sovereigns are invited to attend the review personally, but at present no answer has been received.

The Crown Prince

is to receive a triumphal entry into Berlin, where he has gone to inspect the Second Army. He will return on the 23d inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress Too Busy to Attend the Carnival.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An effort was made to adjourn over to-morrow on account of the carnival, but it failed. The close of the session is so near and the appropriation bills are so much behind that Congressmen did not feel at liberty to lose a day.

Mr. Dawes notified the House to-day that he should move to suspend all rules so as to allow

The Appropriation Bills

to have precedence over all other measures until they are passed.

Mr. Wheeler notified the House that he would call up and press the

Southern Pacific Railroad Bill

to-morrow. Mr. Dawes said he did not think Wheeler's bill would occupy over two hours, and he did not intend to interfere with it.

The delay on the part of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to dispose of the tax on the dividend of the

New York Central Railroad

induced a resolution, to be reported to-day, instructing the Commissioner to proceed at once to the collection of the tax, which amounts to $1,-100,000. There is a

Full Quorum in Both Houses

and a small number of spectators at the Capitol.

It is believed that the carnival will not interfere with legislation, and that members will keep close to business until the end of the session.

The Great Festival To-day.

The weather opened to-day finely, and everything conspired to make the carnival, for which so much preparation has been made, a success. The city is full of people, and it is estimated that not less than 50,000 are now on Pennsylvania avenue. A large number of strangers are in the city from the surrounding country.

Business of All Kinds is Suspended.

The President is expected to occupy a position at the corner of Sixth street and the avenue, where the Marine Band is stationed. So far nothing has taken place but two or three horse-races.

The District of Columbia.

The President to-day signed the bill creating a territorial government for the District of Columbia.

West Point Visiting Board.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Board of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the annual examinations at the Military Academy in June, 1871, will consist of the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Washington city; Rev. Dr. Vincent, of Plainfield, N. J.; ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; Judge Miller, of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; General Isaac F. Quinby, of the Rochester University, New York, and Joseph J. Wood, Esq., of Kansas.

The City's Guests to the Carnival,

consisting of Governors Campbell and McCook, members of the Baltimore City Government, and others, were formally welcomed at Metzerat's Hall to-day at noon in a speech by Mayor Emory.

The Cotton Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the cotton tax by a divided court.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate met at 11 A. M., when a motion made by Mr. Stockton to adjourn resulted—ayes, 8; nays, 22—no quorum voting.

During the calling of the roll for the purpose of ascertaining the names of absentees and compelling their attendance, ten additional Senators arrived, when the motion was defeated, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Conkling, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the House bill to guard the purity of elections. He said this was a bill to defend the ballot box against fraud and perjuries.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, asked that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, recently presented by Mr. Revels, for an American Printing House and Institution for the Blind. He said the committee reported adversely on the subject last year because of their conclusion that the whole thing was very much in the nature of a swindle. The committee was discharged.

The Senate, at 12·15, took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the debate was continued upon concurring in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, repealing the prohibition against pardons as evidence in the Court of Claims.

Mr. Blair, speaking of the failure of the Government to furnish arms or means of protection to the Unionists of the South, and the assertion of disunion sentiments by the Republican party prior to the Rebellion, read a number of extracts from the New York *Tribune* bearing date in 1860 and 1861.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock and proceeded to the call of States for bills. Under the call a number of bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Van Wyck, to punish the printing or depositing in the mails of counterfeit treasury notes, bank bills, or fractional currency, so that the Post Office shall not be used to circulate counterfeits.

By Mr. Burchard, to encourage and aid the establishment of free schools throughout the United States, setting apart the proceeds of the sale of public lands for that purpose.

By Mr. Van Trump, in relation to the non-payment by the New York Central Railroad Company of the tax of five per cent. upon its issue of scrip, reciting the facts in the case, and the distrust which the non-enforcement of the tax had caused in the public mind as to the equal, honest, and impartial administration of the revenue laws, and requesting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the collection of this $1,151,800, leaving the liability of the company to be determined, as in the case of individuals, by the proper authorities of the Government.

By Mr. McGrew, resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge on its present plan, and against the impeding of the navigation of the Ohio river by the erection of bridges.

The bill reported from the Committee of Foreign Affairs on Friday last authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a joint commission to establish the northwestern boundary line, was next taken up.

Mr. Swann, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained the necessity for its passage. He replied to the objections of Mr. Dawes on Friday and expressed his confidence in the estimate submitted fixing the cost at $300,000.

Mr. Dawes stated that within the last fifteen years there had been expended in running this same boundary line $650,400, and that it was only after 1869, when notice was given that no more appropriations would be made, that it was discovered that the whole thing was a miss-fire. The work should have been completed, and would have been completed, in one year if it had not been for the private interest of a gigantic corporation, which wanted to get under its control a width of eighty miles of that territory.

He believed that before the bill would become a law, the question where the line should be run would be of not the slightest consequence. He therefore suggested the propriety of postponing the subject for the present session, and if, after the sittings of the high commission were closed, it then became necessary to go on with the work, an appropriation could be made.

Mr. Swann inquired of Mr. Dawes whether he thought that one of the results of the deliberations of the high commission would be to cede the territory of Canada to the United States?

Mr. Dawes replied that the gentleman had as much knowledge on that point as he had himself.

Mr. Swann remarked that the gentleman's argument was based upon it.

Mr. Dawes suggested that pending the deliberations of the high commission this appropriation might be postponed with entire safety.

Mr. Swann inquired whether, if the gentleman did not expect Canada to be received into the territory of the United States, it would not be necessary for the Government under any circumstances to run the boundary line?

Mr. Dawes replied that he thought it would be ultimately necessary, if nothing was gained by the High Commission, to ascertain the grand fact on which side of the line Pembina was, but he believed that the whole matter would come up and could not be kept out of the deliberations of the High Commission. It was not to be expected that the damages caused by the Alabama would be compensated by the counting out of so many dollars.

Mr. Banks advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed a great doubt whether the high commission would ever concede that territory to the United States, as the question did not appear to be within the list of matters to come under its consideration. He disclaimed the idea of the Committee of Foreign Affairs having any personal or private motives in urging the bill.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 122, nays 72.

A despatch from the Associated Press announcing the safety of the Tennessee was laid before the House by the Speaker. Its reading afforded general satisfaction.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill. Made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, including $4,500,000 for pensions under the recent law granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim.

Mr. Cook modified the resolution offered by him on last Saturday, so as to make it read:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House there is no sufficient evidence that either William McGarrahan or the New Idria Mining Company has a title, either legal or equitable, to the land known as the Panoche Grande in the State of California, and that such proceedings shall be at once instituted as will recover possession of the same and assert the title of the United States therein.

Mr. Marshall expressed his views in favor of the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee as against the majority report. He had been a member of the Judiciary Committee which had examined the matter in the last Congress, and he stated as a fact that, taking the two committees into account, they had stood twelve in favor of the claim of McGarrahan and six against it.

Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued against the report of the majority, and in favor of that of the minority, leaning his argument particularly on the ground that a patent had been issued in due form to William McGarrahan, and that by the intervention of a minion, a hireing of the New Idria Mining Company, the record of that fact in the Interior Department had been mutilated.

Mr. Garfield argued against the claim of McGarrahan and against the existence of the original grant asserted to have been made to Gomez in 1837, a man who had in open court confessed to having forged another like grant, and exhibited a specimen of his skill in that way to the court.

CITY ITEMS.

CORSETS. CORSETS.
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PRICES REDUCED.
PRICES REDUCED.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
THE LADIES' OPPORTUNITY.
50 CENTS GOOD HAND-MADE CORSETS.
70 CENTS SUPERIOR NEW CORSET.
85 CENTS FINELY-TRIMMED CORSET.
85 CENTS SPLENDID WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR WOVEN CORSET.
$1·00 SUPERIOR PATENT CIRCULAR GORE CORSET.

THE ONE DOLLAR Patent Circular Gore Corset, now having a marked success, is well shaped and made up in a superior manner. It is the ladies' favorite. To secure increased patronage Mr. Finn is presenting a splendid line of Corsets at figures far below usual rates.

Also, full lines of finer goods at moderate prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

"I WAS AS WEAK AS A BABY," observed one of the young lady employes at Macy's dry goods store, "when I commenced taking PLANTATION BITTERS; and now I am on my feet from morning till night, without ever feeling over fatigued." This remark was made about six months ago to a pale, emaciated girl who was making some purchases at Macy's. "The hint was taken," says the young woman in a letter to the proprietors; "I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength, and cheerfulness."

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,

THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by

G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE is now the standard remedy for singers, public speakers, and all affections of the throat. Druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents per box. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

ROBINETT—SMITH.—On the 20th instant, by the Rev. John J. Elcock, at the residence of the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, CLARENCE D. ROBINETT and ZELIE A., daughter of Byron H. Smith.

BULKLEY—CALDWELL.—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. W. Perry, assisted by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, JUSTICE L. BULKLEY, of New York, and LAURA E., eldest daughter of James E. Caldwell, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BATCHELOR.—On Sunday, 19th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM BATCHELOR, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 387 North Third street, on Thursday, 23d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

GILLINGHAM.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, JOHN W. GILLINGHAM, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 985 North Front street, on Second day, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. ***

JOHNSON.—On the 19th instant, ALVAH JOHNSON, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Prime street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Cemetery.

MOSS.—On the 17th instant, E. L. MOSS, in the 65th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1808 Spruce street, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock precisely. **

POWELL.—On the 17th instant, at Beverly, N. J., GEORGE S. POWELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 111 Wharton street, on Wednesday morning, February 22d, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Union Vault. ***

RITTENHOUSE.—On the 19th instant, ELLIE, youngest daughter of William and Catharine Rittenhouse, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, No. 2215 Germantown avenue, above Susquehanna avenue. Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Glenwood Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

ALL AGES, SIZES, AND CONDITIONS

OF

MEN, YOUTH, BOYS,

AND

CHILDREN

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SUITABLE CLOTHING,

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WANAMAKER'S,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
This (Monday) Evening, February 20,
Subject—"Street Life in Europe."
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
On Thursday Evening, February 23,
An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.
MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON, Feb. 27.
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., March 2.
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., March 13.
JOSH BILLINGS, March 16.
A. MINER GRISWOLD (The Fat Contributor), March 20.
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
GRAND CONCERT, March 30.
ADMISSION........50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS........25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22,

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

will address the citizens of Philadelphia, in aid of the

IRISH CAUSE,

ON HIS

"PRISON LIFE IN ENGLAND."

TICKETS........50 CENTS

RESERVED SEATS........75 CENTS

To be obtained at CUMMISKEY'S Book Store, No. 1037 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 2 18 4t

H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.

Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,

THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.

The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver his new and popular lecture,
HAPPINESS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1871,
Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Tickets, 50c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Reserved seats, 25c. extra. For sale at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 2 17 4t

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, No. 1116 CUTHBERT Street.

The attending Managers for February are:—
W. Hobart Brown, No. 2038 Wallace street.
John Carrow, No. 1502 Spruce street.
C. G. Raue, M. D., No. 121 N. Tenth street.
John C. Morgan, M. D., No. 1700 Chesnut street.
The attending Physicians are Drs. Raue, Morgan, and Martin.
The attending Surgeon is Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D.
The resident Physician is Dr. Baethig.
The attending Physicians and Surgeon attend daily at the Hospital.
Applications for admission are received by the attending Managers on Wednesdays at 5 P. M. at the Hospital.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted, if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter.
Contributions in money received by the Treasurer, J. W. Sexton, Esq., of Jay Cooke & Co.
Contributions of Food, Clothing, Bedding, etc., received at the Hospital. 2 6mset

AT THE REQUEST OF SARAH F. SMILEY, a Minister of the Religious Society of Friends from Baltimore, a meeting for Divine Worship will be held at Friends' Meeting-house, on TWELFTH Street, between Market and Chesnut streets, on THIRD DAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at 8 o'clock. A general invitation is given, including especially those descended from or somewhat connected with Friends. 2 20 2t*

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1871.
Mails for ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL, per steamer SOUTH AMERICA, will close at this office at 9 o'clock TO-NIGHT, instead of the 22d, as usual.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

A MERCANTILE NECESSITY—LETTER Press Copies from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match. PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wsm3p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DENNIS CANNON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FRANCIS CONWAY and JOHN DEVINE, Executors of Dennis Cannon, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on THURSDAY, March 2d, A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of HENRY M. DECHERT, Esq., No. 209 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 2 20 mwst*